THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

VOL. XLVIII., NO. 18 NEW YORK, MAY 2, 1914 WHOLE NUMBER 1254

TOPICS OF THE DAY

OUR WAR ON HUERTA

OFF FOR MEXICO

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HOW LONG and how deeply we are likely to be involved in the Mexican tangle is a question that seriously concerns the minds of our more thoughtful editorial observers. When our marines and bluejackets seized the Vera Cruz custom-house on April 21 a new chapter in our relations with Mexico began, a chapter whose ending none can surely foretell. As the Baltimore *News* (Prog.) remarks, "one may define *ad libitum* the difference between an individual, a *de facto* government, and a nation, but events are higher authority than dictionaries or Presidents." And the same paper adds: "We are at war with all that there is of government in Mexico, and there is enough of it to sober us and force us to set ourselves regretfully but resolutely to the task in hand." "How the fair flowers of recent rhetoric wither and die in the face of the burning actualities of to-day!" exclaims the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.). We have invaded Mexican territory. American blood has been shed by Mexicans and Mexican blood by Americans. "We have set our hand to the plow," says the Washington *Star* (Ind.), and the question is, "how long shall the furrow be?" Some papers believe that we are now so definitely involved in the Mexican muddle that the mediatory efforts of the three great South-American republics can not wholly extricate us. While hostilities may cease for the time, we are urged not to shirk our opportunity, but to lend Mexico a firmly guiding hand until order is restored.

Despite the efforts of the Administration to make it clear that our armed forces are being used not against the Mexican people, but against Huerta and his supporters, many of our editors regard this as a distinction without practical effect. "War, intervention, invasion, pacific blockade, reprisal—by whatever name the operations now inaugurated may pass into history, the thing is done," remarks the Providence *Journal* (Ind.). "If this is not war, what is it?" asks the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), which adds that "to say we are fighting against Huerta and not against the people of Mexico is as tho Germany were to protest the greatest friendship for the United States and then were to blockade our ports and announce its intention of driving President Wilson from the executive chair because he was elected by a minority vote." "Come, let us not quibble over this matter," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): "We are going to war in support of a policy of the Administration—a policy which began with the practical ordering of Huerta to quit the Presidency of Mexico a year ago. In brief, this is President Wilson's personal war on Huerta." But however much these editors may differ with the President concerning the meaning and consequences of our new move in Mexico, they are unanimous in promising to uphold him now that the issue has become one of arms and not of words.

"Never in history," remarks the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.), "has a great nation approached an overt act of war with more conspicuous reluctance, anxiety, perplexity, with less enthusiasm, than the United States in the present hour. Soberly, even sadly, this nation has set its hand to another rude and

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

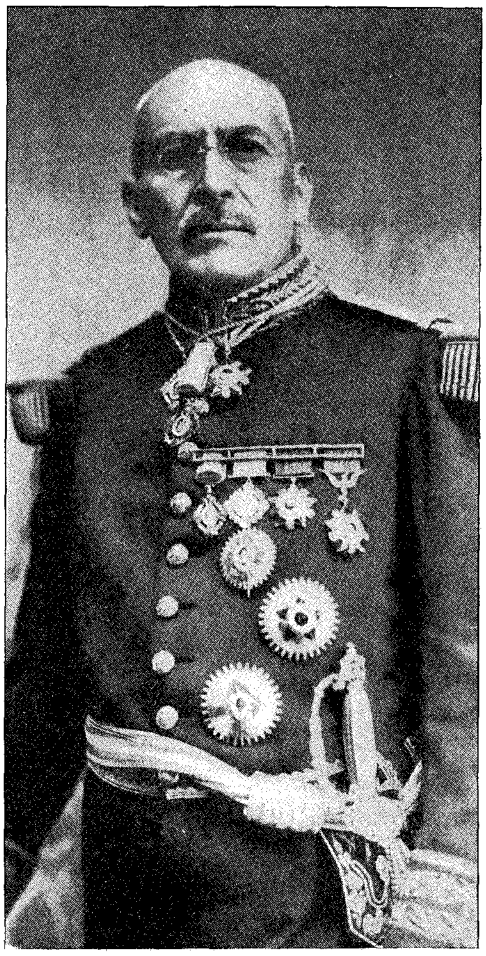
Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

heavy task." The reason for this attitude may be found, perhaps, in a recital of the events that led up to the seizure of Vera Cruz. The story is thus told by the President in his request for Congressional approval of his use of the armed forces of the United States against General Huerta:

"On the 9th of April, a paymaster of the United States steamship *Dolphin* landed at the Iturbide bridge landing at Tampico with a whale-boat and boat's crew to take off certain supplies needed by his ship, and, while engaged in loading the boat, was arrested by an officer and squad of men of the army of General Huerta. Neither the paymaster nor any one of the boat's crew was armed. Two of the men were in the boat when the arrest took place and were obliged to leave it and submit to be taken into custody, notwithstanding the fact that the boat carried, both at her bow and at her stern, the flag of the United States.

"The officer who made the arrest was proceeding up one of the streets of the town with his prisoners when met by an officer of higher authority, who ordered him to return to the landing and await orders, and within an hour and a half from the time of the arrest orders were received from the commander of the Huertista forces at Tampico for the release of the paymaster and his men.

"The release was followed by apologies from the commander and later by an expression of regret by General Huerta himself. General Huerta urged that martial law obtained at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the Iturbide bridge, and that our sailors had no right to land there. Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition, and even if they had been the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet. Rear-Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as so serious an affront that he was not satisfied with the apologies offered, but demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony by the military commander of the port.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

HUERTA'S BEST PORTRAIT.

According to President Wilson our trouble with our southern neighbor "is only an issue between this Government and a person calling himself the provisional President of Mexico."

"The incident can not be regarded as a trivial one, especially as two of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself—that is to say, from the territory of the United States—but had it stood by itself it might have been attributed to the ignorance or arrogance of a single officer.

"Unfortunately, it was not an isolated case. A series of incidents have recently occurred which can not but cause the impression that the representatives of General Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this Government and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt."

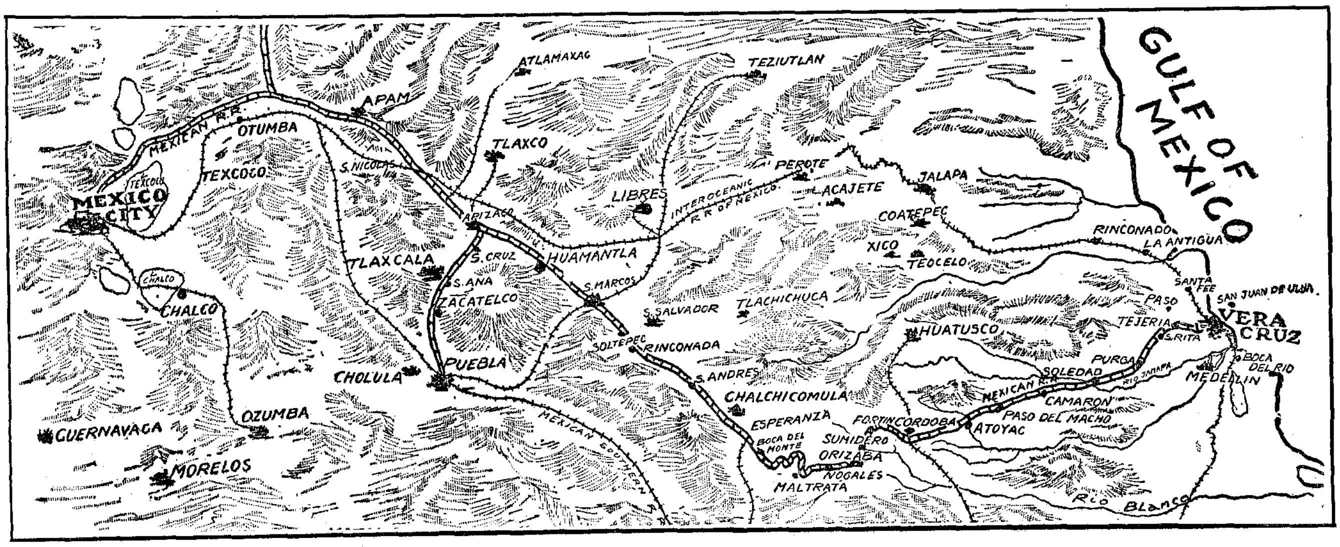
Among these other incidents he cites the arrest and imprisonment in Vera Cruz of a uniformed orderly from the *Minnesota* while ashore for the ship's mail, and the withholding by the Mexico City authorities of an official dispatch from this Government to its embassy at the Mexican capital. President Wilson goes on to say:

"The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict. It was necessary that the apologies of General Huerta and his representatives should go much further; that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance, and such as to impress upon General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and profest regrets should arise.

"I therefore felt it my duty to sustain Rear-Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

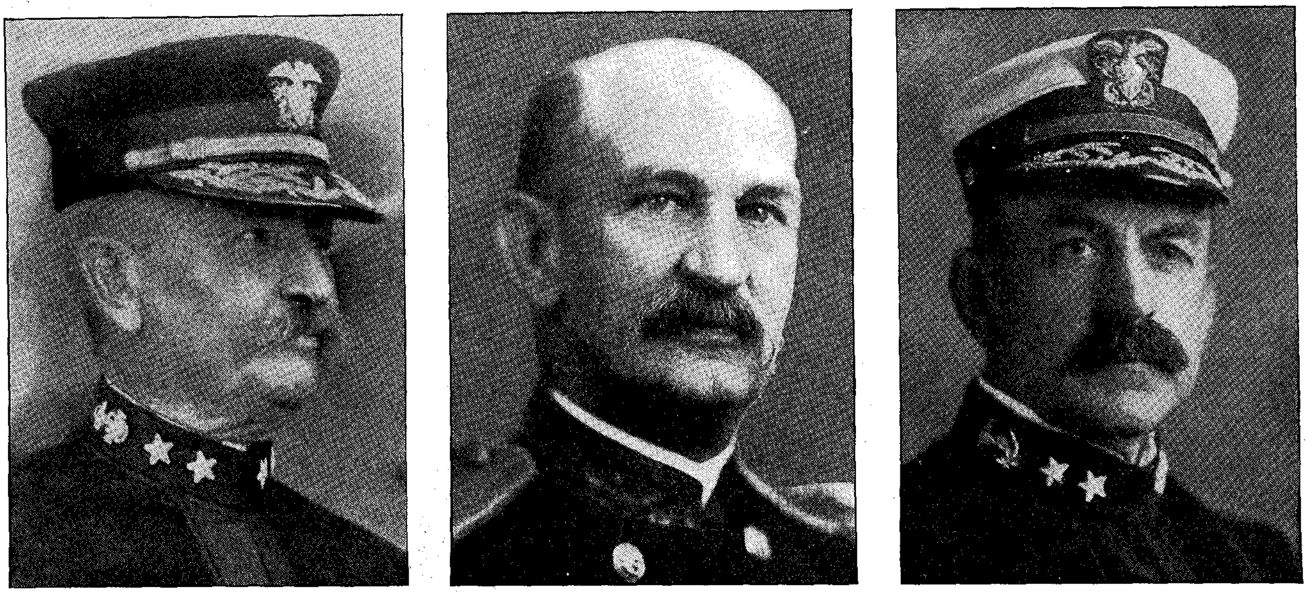
"Such a salute General Huerta has refused. . . . . .

"I, therefore, come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States, even amid the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.


GULF OF MEXICO
MEXICO CITY
TEXCOCO
MEXICAN R.R.
OTUMBA
APAM
ATLAMAXAC
TEZIUTLAN
TLAXCO
S. NICOLAS
TEXCOCO
APIZACO
LIBRES
INTEROCEANIC R.R. OF MEXICO
PEROTE
ACAJETE
JALAPA
COATEPEC
XICO
TEOCELO
RINCONADO
LA ANTIGUA
CHALCO
CHALCO
TLAXCALA
S. CRUZ
HUAMANTLA
S. ANA
ZACATELCO
S. MARCOS
S. SALVADOR
TLACHICHUCA
SANTA FE
SAN JUAN DE ULUA
PASO
TEJERIA
S. RITA
VERA CRUZ
HUATUSCO
SOLTEPEC
RINCONADA
PUEBLA
CHOLULA
S. ANDRES
CHALCHICOMULA
PURGA
SOLEDAD
RIO JAMAPA
BOCA DEL RIO
MEDELLIN
MEXICAN R.R.
CAMARON
PASO DEL MACHO
ATOYAC
FORTIN
CORDOBA
ESPERANZA
BOCA DEL MONTE
SUMIDERO
ORIZABA
NOGALES
MALTRATA
OZUMBA
GUERNAVACA
MORELOS
MEXICAN SOUTHERN R.R.
Rio Blanco

Courtesy of the New York "Times."

THE MOUNTAINOUS ROUTE FROM VERA CRUZ TO THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.



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REAR-ADMIRAL C. J. BADGER,
Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.
REAR-ADMIRAL H. T. MAYO,
Who demanded the salute of the flag.

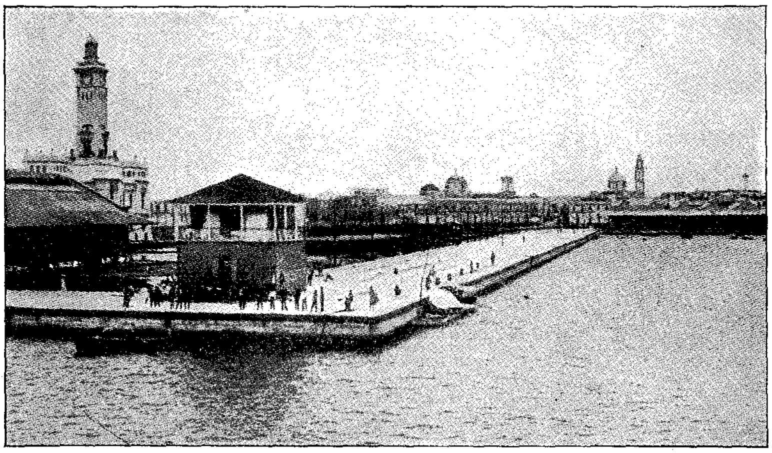
Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.
REAR-ADMIRAL FRANK F. FLETCHER,
Who took possession of Vera Cruz.

THREE ADMIRALS IN MEXICAN WATERS.

> "There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind."

A fact not mentioned in the President's account is that Huerta, after much temporizing, finally offered to salute the flag as required on condition that a protocol be signed providing for a return of the salute. As a matter of fact there was never any doubt that we would return the salute, but the demand for a protocol was rejected by Secretary Bryan on the ground that "it might be construed as a recognition of the Huerta Government."

In this same message to Congress he expresses the "earnest hope" that "this Government can in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico," and declares emphatically that "our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done or refrained from doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them." On the same day he assured the newspaper correspondents that "in no conceivable circumstances would we fight the people of Mexico." And Congress, in its resolution justifying the President's course, specifically disclaims "any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war on them."



THE WATER-FRONT AT VERA CRUZ.

Admiral Fletcher's capture of Mexico's principal seaport with so slight a loss of life is described as a brilliant exploit. When the same city was besieged by General Scott in 1847 with an army of 12,000 men and a large fleet, it held out for twenty days.

It was while the Senate was debating this resolution that Rear-Admiral Fletcher landed sailors and marines at Vera Cruz, seizing the custom-house in time to prevent the landing of a large shipment of arms and ammunition for General Huerta. Our initial losses were four killed and twenty wounded.

While President Wilson insists that the issue is only "between this Government and a person calling himself the provisional President of Mexico, whose right to call himself such we have never recognized in any way," General Huerta retorts with a statement that "this is not a war between the Mexican and American peoples, but between Mexico and the Government of the United States, which is controlled by men who have forced this war upon us in spite of our efforts to the contrary." As the Galveston, Texas, *News* (Ind.) sees it, however, Huerta has played his cards throughout with the hope of provoking us into an act of hostility which would "convert his enemies at home into his allies." Another interpretation of his motives is suggested by the Columbia, S. C., *State* (Dem.), which remarks:

> "It would appear that the strategy of General Huerta is that of a man who in desperation chooses to fall by the strong hand, instead of the weak hand. By precipitating a conflict with the United States, he retires with a shred of honor; beaten by the Constitutionalists, he would have been disgraced definitely, if not hanged with the same finality."

As we go to press it is still problematical which of these consequences will follow our move, but a somewhat ominous note from Carranza inviting us to withdraw our forces from Vera Cruz has been followed by a reassuring statement from Villa that he would decline to be dragged into a war with the United States by anybody. Moreover, Carranza's confidential agent in

Juarez is quoted as declaring emphatically that "we can not join forces with Huerta for any purpose."

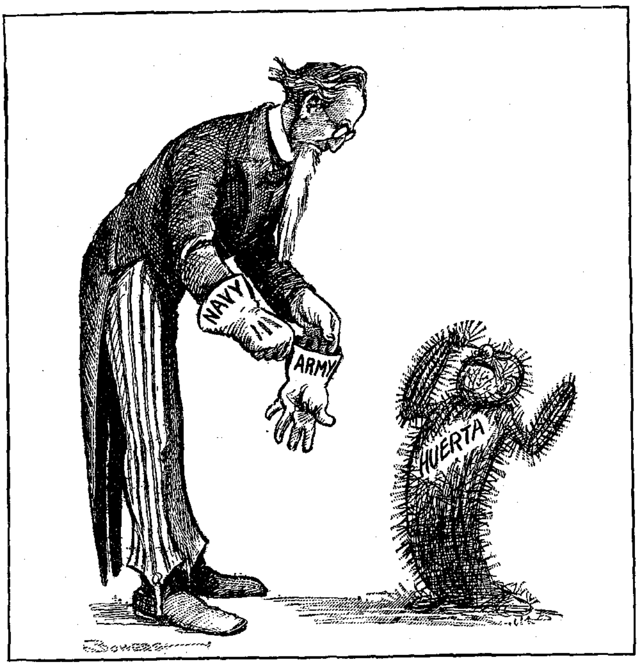
Editorial comment on the rapid developments of President Wilson's Mexican policy since the Tampico incident represents three clearly defined points of view. Thus some declare that he has gone too far, some hail his course with unqualified approval, and others complain that he has not gone far enough. Defining and discussing these three views, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says:

> "One opinion is that the President has no justification at all for calling Huerta to account, that Mr. Wilson's 'war' is a crime against the nation, against humanity. We are not sure that those who take this view would go to the length of saying that even tho Huerta's officers should trample on our flag, put our uniformed men in dungeons, and send insulting messages to our Admirals, we should still be without just cause of hostile action. The point is of interest because the differences involved are only of degree. There is another class that accepts the President's view, trusts him, agrees with him, supports him. We are confident that this class includes almost the whole body of the American people. Then there are, in the third class, those who agree with Senator Root and Senator Lodge that Mexico is in such a terrible state of turmoil, that so many Americans have been murdered there, and that we have suffered so many unredrest wrongs that we ought to go to war at once with the whole of Mexico and supplant by our own armed force all authority there, whether it be that of the *de facto* President or of rebel chieftains."

President Wilson's past policy, complains the San Antonio *Light* (Ind.), "has been such as to cause the Mexican people to believe the United States was merely bluffing." And this Texas paper goes on to say:

> "The people of Texas, who understand the Mexican character, have always known that the Administration would ultimately precipitate the exact thing it has tried to avoid. The probability now is that all parties to the dispute will realize their mistake too late to prevent an international calamity."

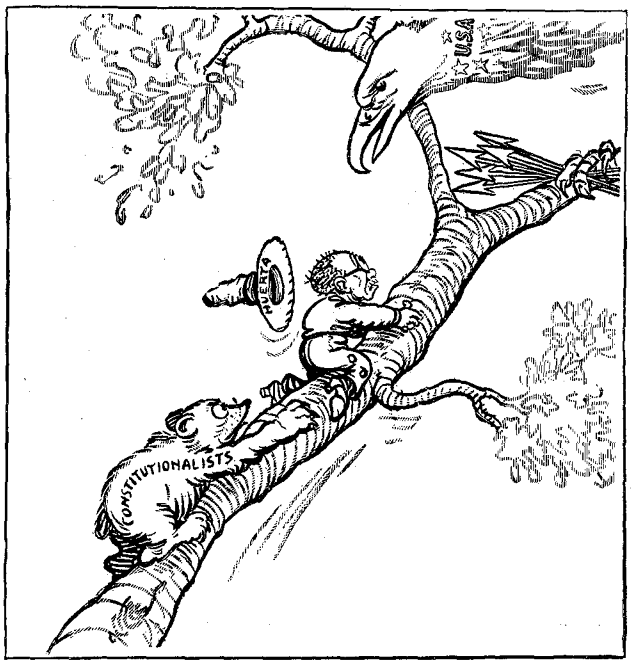
"Our whole quarrel," thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "seems to be based on distinctions too nice for the ordinary man to draw; and to be with shadows rather than with corporeal enemies." "The beginning of the war," the same paper continues, "is as the letting out of the waters, the end of which no man can foresee." "It is possible," says the New York *Globe* (Ind.), "that the President has made the mistake of loosing forces that he will not be able to control." And in *The Tribune* (Rep.), of the same city, we read:



THAT MEXICAN CACTUS.

—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

> "The great fault of Mr. Wilson's Mexican program was that its development was made to depend on circumstances beyond his control. He chose to allow circumstances to control him, *instead of trying himself to control circumstances*. He is still in that uncomfortable position, and it is not what he wishes, but what fate has in store for him, that will shape his Mexican policy from now on."



UP A TREE.

—Osborne in the Baltimore *News*.

Representative of the many papers that give the President's course their unqualified approval are the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) and *Post Dispatch* (Dem.), Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), Peoria *Journal* (Dem.), Columbia *State* (Dem.), Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), Wichita *Beacon* (Prog.), Newark *Star* (Dem.), Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), New York *World* (Dem.), Washington *Star* (Ind.) and *Herald* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) and *Citizen* (Dem.), Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.), Providence *Journal* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and New Orleans *Times Democrat* (Dem.).

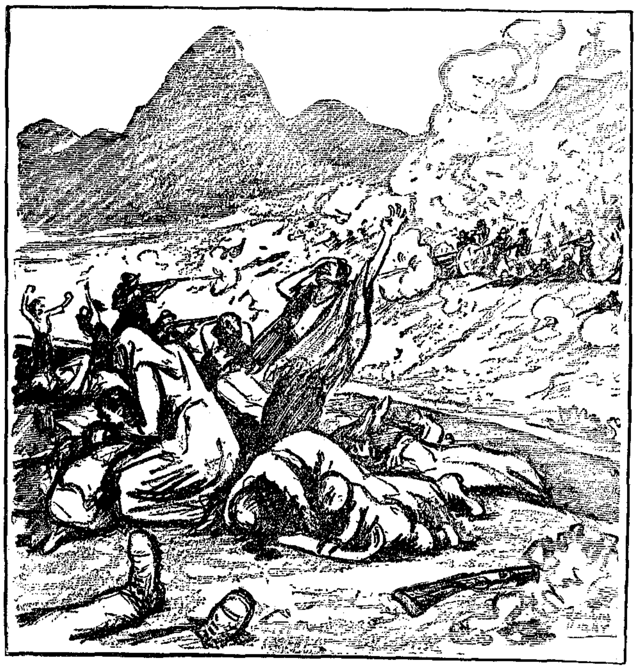
Among the papers that think President Wilson's program does not go far enough because it stops short of the conquest of Mexico, we find the Hearst publications, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) and *Tribune* (Prog.), and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.). In Colonel Watterson's paper we read:

> "Let us not deceive ourselves nor be deceived. It is war. The cant of the hour makes many protestations: that we have no quarrel with the Mexican people; that we want no foot of Mexican territory; that we seek only good neighborhood; that peace and order are our sole objective points. But all the same, if the flag goes up across the Rio Grande it will never come down. . . . . . .
>
> "Man proposes, God disposes. The peacemaker's house of cards falls with a crash. Mr. Bryan's hope of next year's Nobel prize goes glimmering. Andrew Carnegie's picture is turned to the wall. It is war.
>
> "Yea, verily, we are in for it. Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching. They may not be just shouting the battle-cry of freedom. War never ends where it started. Militarism in the saddle knows not where to stop, and southward the star of the empire takes its way. The whine of the uplift crowd may please, or fool, the pharisaic, but it is war, and war, as Forrest observed, means fighting, and fighting means killing, and when it is over there comes the forfeit, the indemnity, and it is not worth our while, nor will it pay us, to lie about our peaceful intentions and pious purposes, thinking to placate or bamboozle the rest of Latin America. Sound the bold anthem, 'On to the Isthmus.'"

THE COLORADO SLAUGHTER

ON THE DAY of the capture of Vera Cruz, with a loss of four American lives, there came news of a battle in the State of Colorado which, as a Pittsburg editor points out, "lasted longer and was more fiercely fought than most of the battles of the Mexican revolution." Correspondents of the great newspapers and press agencies had not been sent to Las Animas and Huerfano counties in throngs to report the details of the fighting, to check up the lists of casualties, and to account for the outbreak of hostilities. So we do not know whether the slaughter at Ludlow was "the blunder of a plain fool" or an incident in a "war of extermination," to cite two phrases used by Denver editors. We do know that last week's dispatches reported armed conflict between strikers and militiamen and guards, the burning of the Ludlow camp, where strikers lived with their families, attacks on mines and a twelve-mile-long line held for days by hundreds of miners against fewer but better-armed militiamen. This meant about two score dead, for the most part women and children, many of them burned and suffocated in the pits of refuge beneath their flame-swept tents; it meant as many others wounded or missing. The conservative New York *Evening Post* shocked at such "savage play of brute passions," observes that "Victoriano Huerta might well prefer to sever relations with a Government under which it is possible for women and children to be mowed down by machine-guns in a frenzy of civil war." The Mexican people, comments the Socialist New York *Call*, "would be foolish not to resist to their uttermost strength the friendly advances of a Government which prates of liberty and justice and then refuses to protect its own citizens from the murderous attacks of an organized band of Christian bandits." Other editors admit the seriousness of the Colorado situation, declare that civilized Government has broken down in that State, and call for Federal intervention.

It is as yet impossible to fix the responsibility for last week's outbreak. Conditions have for months been favorable for such an occurrence. Several thousand miners have been "out" since September. They have procured arms and ammunition. So have the private guards employed by the operators, while considerable bodies of State militia have seen service. There have been rioting, bloodshed, declarations of martial law, and official acts held unjustifiable by many observers. Both sides of the strike controversy were fully discust in our issue of February 7, where it was noted that the chief bone of contention is the question of union recognition.



NOT IN MEXICO, BUT IN COLORADO!!

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

As for the fighting which began on the 20th, says the Denver *Mining and Financial Record*, it is important that the State of Colorado should "definitely discover whether this affair has been of an administrative nature, the work of a private corporation, or the blunder of a plain fool." According to Lieutenant-Governor Fitzgerald "the trouble was started by the strikers killing a non-union man whose only offense was in walking to his work without their permission." Others assert that the militiamen shot a striker.

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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

In testifying before a Congressional committee on April 6, he declared his unalterable opposition to any recognition of the Miners' Union by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which he is a director. This stand is considered by many in Colorado labor circles as a leading cause of the bloodshed of last week.

However the battle started, it soon spread over an area of about three square miles, according to the press dispatches, with about 200 militia opposed to an army of miners twice as large. At the Ludlow tent camp of the strikers, machine-guns were used by the militiamen. The camp took fire, perhaps from the shooting. "In the holes which had been dug for their protection against the rifles' fire, the women and children died like trapt rats when the flames swept over them," says one account. After fourteen hours of fighting the camp was abandoned, and most of the women and children were taken to Trinidad. Then came news of the constant growth of the strikers' army, their taking up positions on the hills surrounding the position taken by the militia, and of lines lost in attacks and sorties. Several mine-shafts were attacked and burned. The exact loss of life is yet to be made known. Additional militiamen have been hurried from Denver, tho many refused to go, declaring that they would not fight women and children. The State Federation of Labor has called its members to arms in defense of the miners.

A vivid characterization of the Ludlow fight is given by the Denver *Express*, which has favored the mine-workers:

> "Mothers and babies were crucified at Ludlow on the cross of human liberty. They tried to help their men folk rise in Rockefeller-ruled southern Colorado. Their crucifixion was

effected by the operators' paid gunmen who have worn militia uniforms less than a week. The dead will go down in history as the hero victims of the burnt offering laid on the altar of Rockfeller's great god greed. With the operators enlisting gunfighters in Denver to-day the end is not in sight."

Thus has been precipitated, says the New York *Times*, "a situation more grave than that which exists between this country and Mexico." As the New York *World* puts it: "The State of Colorado has gone out of business. Its paramount duty is to rehabilitate itself." Other Eastern papers declare it is time for the nation to act. The Federal Government, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, will have to spare enough regular troops from Mexico "to restore peace and order in Colorado." The same cry comes from men and women meeting in Colorado and in cities in other States, and adopting resolutions calling upon the President and Congress to act.

In labor circles a large portion of the blame for what has happened in Colorado is laid to the door of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford said at a Denver meeting:

> "While Colorado is disgracing herself in the eyes of the world the man who is responsible sits in his office in New York City. He is John D. Rockefeller, Jr. His statements before the Congress committee not only emboldened the weak and criminally disposed soldiers in the State, but they caused the miners to arm for war to the death because they realized what his remarks would bring forth."

It will be remembered that when Mr. Rockefeller was examined by Chairman Foster, of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, he admitted that the Rockefeller interests owned 40 per cent. of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's stock. Several newspapers, omitting the intervening questions, quote as follows the most important part of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony:

> "I have done what I regard as best in the interests of the employees and the large investment I represent. We have put the best men obtainable in charge, and are relying on their judgment. My conscience entirely acquits me. We would rather that the unfortunate conditions should continue, and that we should lose all the millions invested, than that American workmen should be deprived of their right, under the Constitution, to work for whom they please. That is the great principle at stake. It is a national issue."

When asked whether he could not go to Colorado and do something to end the killings, Mr. Rockefeller replied, according to the New York *Tribune*: "There is only one thing that could be done, and that is to unionize the mines, and we will not do that at any cost." "Mother" Jones has declared before the same committee that "the strike will not end until the Rockefeller interests recognize the union." Hence there would seem to be a deadlock on this issue. And the New York *Globe* is led to remark:

> "The effort to block the enjoyment of a highly prized right which is specifically recognized by the laws of Colorado is the cause of the strike, as Mr. Rockefeller has admitted. Men willing to spend vast sums to prevent their fellow citizens exercising privileges guaranteed to them by the law can not claim to be law-abiding. The spirit of anarchy is in them, for there is anarchy in the doctrine that one man's rights are better than another's."

But the New York *Evening Sun*, with the same Colorado conditions and the same Rockefeller statements in mind, reasons to quite a different conclusion. It notes that Mr. Rockefeller "gave a fair and unmistakable warning that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company would resist violent attempts of strikers directed against its non-union workers and its property." But,

> "Unfortunately, a generation of truckling to the violent striker had bred in labor ranks a belief that the harrying of rival workers and the spoiling of plants was the striker's accorded right. The words meant as a warning were taken up by the labor leaders as a challenge. Rifles and ammunition were distributed among the strikers. Inevitable bloodshed followed.
>
> "The events in Colorado should lead to a reawakening of consciousness of justice and individual rights."

A STATE'S RIGHT TO REGULATE INSURANCE RATES

IN UPHOLDING the validity of a Kansas statute regulating the rates of fire-insurance, the United States Supreme Court, in the opinion of three of its members, supplies the entering wedge for the assertion of "the right to fix by legislative action the price of all commodities, including labor." The majority opinion of the court, it is true, upholds the Kansas law on the specific ground that insurance is "a business so far affected with a public interest as to justify legislative regulation of its rates." But in the dissenting opinion of Justice Lamar, Chief Justice White, and Justice Van Devanter, it is argued that—

> "Insurance is not production, nor manufacture, nor transportation, nor merchandise. The fact that insurance is strictly a private and personal contract of indemnity puts it on the extreme outside rim and removes it as far as any business can be from those that are in their nature public. So that if the price of a private and personal contract of indemnity can be regulated, if the price of a choice in action can be fixt, then the price of everything within the circle of its transactions can be regulated.
>
> "Considering, therefore, the nature of the subject treated and the reason on which the court's opinion is based, it is evident that the decision is not a mere entering wedge, but reaches the end from the beginning and announces the principle which points inevitably to the conclusion that the price of every article sold and the price of every service offered can be regulated by statute."

This minority opinion, as quoted in the New York *Sun*, goes on to say that in the early days of the Colonies prices were fixt by law, but that since the Declaration of Independence "it has been commonly supposed that the general power in the State to regulate prices was inconsistent with constitutional liberty." The Constitution, according to this view, not only recognizes the right of private contract to acquire property, but the right to fix the price of its use and of its sale. Say the three justices:

> "To deprive any person of either is to take his property, since there can be no liberty of contract or profit of ownership if the price of its use or its sale is fixt by law. That right is the attribute of ownership."

On the other hand, it is argued in the majority opinion, handed down by Justice McKenna, that—

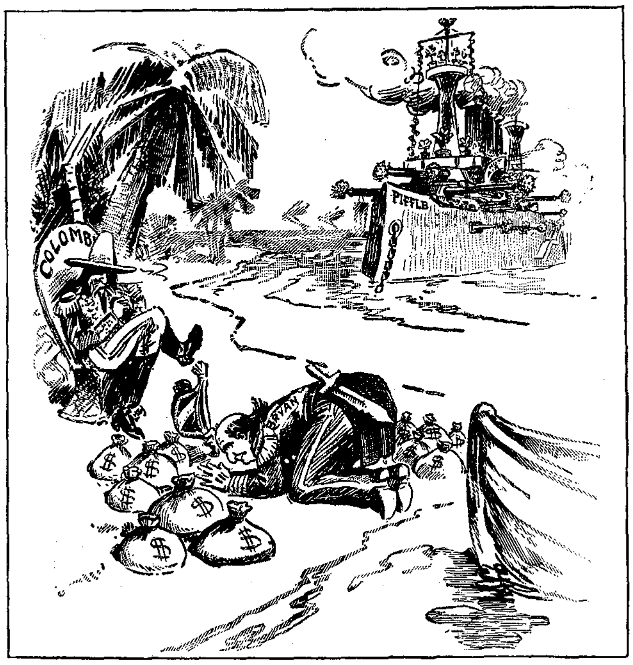
> "The price of insurance is not fixt over the counters of the companies, by what Adam Smith called the higgling of the market, but forms in the councils of the underwriters, promulgated in schedules of practically controlling constancy, which the applicant for insurance is powerless to oppose, and which therefore has led to the assertion that the business of insurance is of monopolistic character and that it is illusory to speak of a liberty of contract."

The New York *Times* finds the view of the majority less convincing than that of the minority, but in the New York *Tribune* we read:

> "The progressive spirit of the Supreme Court of the United States has again prevailed. Against a wealth of argument it has upheld the State of Kansas in its regulation of insurance companies.
>
> "We think the country will approve the decision in this case without accepting the radical inferences drawn from it by the minority. If any business has become affected with a public interest it is the business of insurance as to-day organized. Justice McKenna, in the majority opinion, pointed out the striking characteristics which differentiate it from other businesses and necessitate its regulation. The interdependence of insurance contracts is one point, the fortunes of thousands scattered over a wide territory being bound up in one common fund. The monopolistic character of the business is another, for under the present system, whereby rates and contracts are fixt in the councils of the underwriters, the public has no actual liberty of contract whatever. A third point is the public necessity of insurance.
>
> "In drawing these distinctions the majority opinion clearly intends to disclaim any such radical intention as the minority seeks to place upon the decision."

OUR PANAMA "REGRETS"

EVERYBODY APPROVES the Administration's desire "to put an end to all disputes and differences with the Republic of Colombia," but a survey of the press discloses many who see no reason for handing over to Colombia as much as $25,000,000, and still more who find the official expression of "sincere regret" for the past exceedingly distasteful. Some further concessions made to Colombia in the treaty recently signed at Bogota lead other critics to ask what this country is getting out of it. So the Washington correspondents are inclined to doubt whether the Senate will ever ratify the treaty in its present form. Yet that the treaty ought to be ratified is the opinion of a large portion of the press, including many influential newspapers outside the Democratic ranks—because it is "an act of simple justice," says the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.); because it is "doing the square thing," according to the Hartford *Post;* because, as the Chicago *News* observes, it "seems to be fair and honorable." The treaty if ratified, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), "will establish a formal peace, if not cordial relations," between Colombia and the United States. And hereafter, agrees the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), "the relations of the two republics will be excellent." And incidentally, it adds, this treaty "will put a spoke in the monopoly plans by British interests in Colombia." An even more important result will be the effect on Latin America, think such dailies as the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.), New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), and Indianapolis *News* (Ind.). With the ratification of the treaty, says the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Rep.), "even the shrewdest Latin-American demagog and the stupidest, most ignorant peasant in the so-called republics to the south of the Rio Grande will have to acknowledge that the United States will never wilfully wrong or despoil one of them." Other newspaper support of the Administration's treaty includes the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), *World* (Dem.), and *Journal of Commerce*, Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), Troy (N. Y.) *Record* (Ind. Rep.), Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), and St. Joseph *News-Press* (Ind.).



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ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF DIPLOMACY.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

Every Administration since the setting up of the Panama Republic, notes the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), has attempted to reach a settlement of this trouble with Colombia. "Secretary Hay refused to submit Colombia's claims to arbitration because arbitration might raise the question of Panama's right to exist as a sovereign state." Later, "Secretary Knox made two distinct efforts to restore cordial relations with Colombia," in 1909 and 1912. His method "was to satisfy Colombia with heavy money payments through indirect methods." As *The Republican* explains the futile negotiations, he "would have found ways for paying Colombia $20,000,000." By his additional offer in his second proposal to arbitrate Colombia's "reversionary rights" in Panama, and "conceding only a partial victory before the arbitration tribunal for Colombia, the total amount of money ultimately finding its way from the United States treasury to the Colombian treasury would surely have exceeded $25,000,000." Now the convention signed at Bogota on April 7, and later made public in Paris, "does directly," in *The Republican's* opinion, "what Secretary Knox sought to have done indirectly":

> "Colombia raises no issue over the sovereignty of the republic of Panama, and the accomplished fact of the separation of Panama from Colombia is fully accepted as final. Colombia also accepts as a boundary a line drawn in 1855; and she also drops the claim to preferential treatment in canal tolls for her coastwise shipping. The United States, in effect, settles with Colombia for all time by paying the lump sum of $25,000,000 to cancel all claims."

There are noted in the dispatches from Paris additional treaty provisions that "Colombia shall enjoy freely and in perpetuity free passage through the Panama Canal for her troops, stores, and war-ships," and that she shall have special advantages for traffic in Colombian products and in the use of the Panama Railroad.

Here a number of dailies join with *The Outlook* in wondering why there should be "no pretense of any *quid pro quo* in the shape of concessions by Columbia to the United States," and they find specific objections to certain minor concessions granted to Columbia. The payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia to settle all her Panama claims is vigorously denounced by a host of editors as a "subsidy," a "payment of blackmail," a "raid on the United States treasury." Strong editorials of this character appear in the columns of papers representing such far-flung territory as the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), New York *Tribune* (Rep.), Newark *Star* (Dem.), Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), Washington *Post* (Ind.), Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.), Louisville *Post* (Ind.), Memphis *News-Scimitar* (Prog.), St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.), Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.), Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Prog.), Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Ind. Rep.), Portland *Oregonian* (Ind. Rep.), and San Diego *Union* (Rep.).

But, after all, the money does not matter so much. We might very well pay Colombia a few millions as a matter of expediency or generosity, but we can not offer an apology or admit that our title is clouded, say a group of dailies, including the Boston *Transcript*, Albany *Journal* (Rep.), Paterson *Call* (Rep.), Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), New York *Press* (Prog.), Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.), Indianapolis *Star* (Prog.), Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Ind. Rep.), and Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.). Such an apology is seen in the first article of the Bogota treaty, as cabled from Paris:

> "The Government of the United States, desiring to put an end to all disputes and differences with the Republic of Colombia occasioned by events which have brought about the present situation in the Isthmus of Panama in its name and in the name of the people of the United States, expresses sincere regret for anything that may have interrupted or altered the relations of cordial friendship existing long between the two nations."

The words "expresses sincere regret," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "deliberately falsify the facts." This "abject apology," as the New York *American* (Ind.) calls it, is warmly denounced by the Louisville *Post*, New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.), and Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), while the Washington *Herald* (Ind.) asks:

"By what right does President Wilson apologize in the name of the people of the United States for an act inspired by President Roosevelt, placed in that high office by their votes and as much their representative as is President Wilson?"

So runs to-day's opinion—as represented in the daily press—of our present duty toward Colombia. Two diametrically opposite views of the acts on which Colombia bases her grievance are clearly indicated. But fortunately we find each side of the case discust by an authority and an actor in the drama. To quote first from a chapter of Mr. Roosevelt's "Autobiography":

> "The facts show that from the beginning there had been acceptance of our right to insist on free transit, in whatever form was best, across the Isthmus; and that toward the end there had been a no less universal feeling that it was our duty to the world to provide this transit in the shape of a canal—the resolution of the Pan-American Congress was practically a mandate to this effect. Colombia was then under a one-man government, a dictatorship, founded on usurpation of absolute and irresponsible power. She eagerly prest us to enter into an agreement with her, as long as there was any chance of our going to the alternative route through Nicaragua. When she thought we were committed, she refused to fulfil the agreement, with the avowed hope of seizing the French company's property for nothing and thereby holding us up. . . . . . .
>
> "I did not lift my finger to incite the revolutionists. . . . I simply ceased to stamp out the different revolutionary fuses that were already burning. When Colombia committed flagrant wrong against us, I considered it no part of my duty to aid and abet her in her wrong-doing at our expense, and also at the expense of Panama, of the French company, and of the world generally. . . . We gave the people of Panama self-government, and freed them from subjection to alien oppressors. We did our best to get Colombia to let us treat her with a more than generous justice; we exercised patience to beyond the verge of proper forbearance."

In a recent *Outlook* article, the ex-President declares with his usual emphasis: "To say that the United States owes Colombia a dollar is not only a falsehood, is not only a wicked and unworthy attack upon our own national character, but is an offense against international good morals and a justification of the worst international practises."

Colombia's case, on the other hand, is presented by Gen. Rafael Reyes in his recent book, "The Two Americas." This Colombian soldier and diplomat explains that the Colombian senate, as was known in Washington, refused to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty because the Colombian constitution "expressly prohibits the cession of sovereign rights," and because of fears of collision between United States and Colombian authorities at Panama. The Colombian Government and senate were unable later to modify the treaty so as to make it acceptable to all parties because of the announcement "that the United States would decline to accept any modifications," accompanied by a threat of adopting "measures which every friend of Colombia would regret." General Reyes continues:

> "Shortly afterward, and before the revolt which proclaimed the independence of Panama, agents of the authors of the rebellion were holding conferences, according to the statements of leading American newspapers, with persons invested with an official character by the Government of the United States, while it has been proved beyond doubt that a New York bank furnished a sum of $300,000 for the carrying out of the plot. Two days before the movement was commenced, the Secretary of the Navy Department at Washington ordered American cruisers to the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Isthmus to prevent the entry of Colombian troops into the territory of Panama. . . . . . .
>
> "At that time the Colombian Army consisted of 10,000 men under arms, a force more than sufficient to have suffocated the rebellion in Panama, if the Government of the United States had not prevented the embarkation at Puerto Colombia of the troops under my command: and at Buenaventura in the Pacific of others, under the command of various general officers. . . . . .
>
> "Having prevented the Colombian Government from using the forces at its disposal for the suppression of the revolution, the United States Government, with unusual haste, within two days of the declaration of its independence, recognized the Republic of Panama as a sovereign and independent State, and fourteen days later entered into a treaty with that Republic, guaranteeing its independence and providing for the construction of the Canal in that territory. . . . . . .
>
> "The claims of Colombia in this matter do not merely embody monetary compensation for the material losses involved in the dismemberment of her territory. They include, as a paramount consideration, a recognition of the moral wrong inflicted upon her and, by reflection, upon all the other Latin countries, by an attack on her territorial integrity, solemnly guaranteed at an earlier period by binding treaty obligations of the United States."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

As if one war at a time were not enough, the D. A. Rlings are now gathering in annual congress at the capital.—*Boston Transcript.*

WILLIAM SULZER can not understand why New York should select William the Silent for a statue when there are home-grown Williams of far greater notoriety unprovided for.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

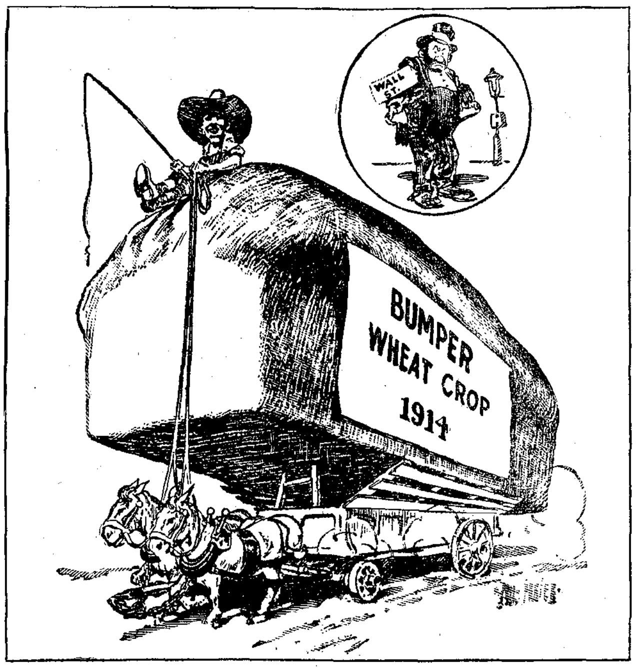
As we dissect Mr. Marshall's latest effusion, we gather that in his opinion the trouble with Mexico is that she has no Vice-President.—*Boston Transcript.*

CONSIDERING the high cost of wedding-presents, certain startled Congressmen are planning to elect a confirmed bachelor to the Presidency next time.—*Chicago News.*

AFTER Uncle Sam has forced Mexico to respect Jack's uniform, he might feel encouraged to try to make the theater and dance-hall proprietors do it.—*Boston Transcript.*

Now that Ambassador Page has been elected an officer in the Sphinx Club in London, we'll refuse hereafter to believe that the English have no sense of humor.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

OKLAHOMA is still in its wild state. Knowing this, and trying to offset the gubernatorial candidacy of former bandit Al Jennings, the Republicans have nominated a newspaper man.—*New York Press.*



WHO CARES IF WALL STREET IS POOR?
—Porter in the Des Moines *News.*

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., has voted "dry" for the second time in two years. That ought to make it "extra dry."—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE veto of the vivisection bill in New Jersey may have been based on the assumption that the Democratic donkey in those parts hasn't yet recovered from the last experiment.—*Washington Post.*

NEW YORK is indulging in a "Bad-Taste" show, consisting of decorations and styles of a generation or so ago. "O wad some power . . . !"—*Columbia State.*

DR. WILEY says his new infant is an absolutely perfect baby. This does not necessarily prove that the kid is normal, but it proves that his daddy is.—*Boston Transcript.*

WE insist upon apologizing to Colombia and having Mexico apologize to us. Why not have Mexico apologize to Colombia and square the whole account?—*Washington Post.*

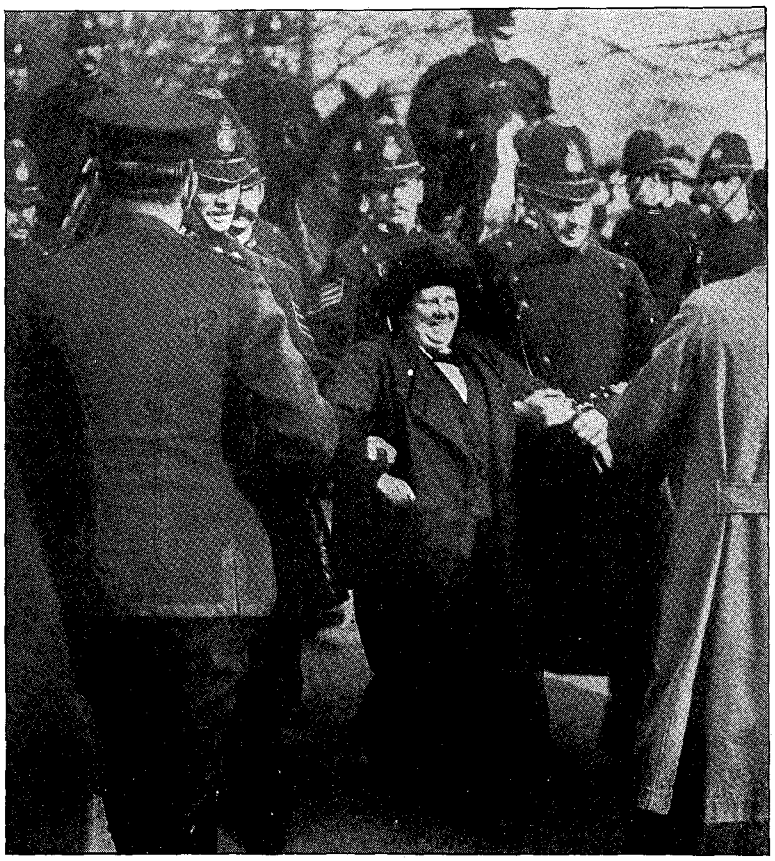
THREE men wearing straw hats were mobbed on Broadway, New York, while women have been wearing 'em with impunity for weeks. And yet they clamor for "rights."—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

IF Colombia is to receive $25,000,000 from the United States in payment for the loss of territory at Panama, our recommendation is that the transaction be hurried up and completed before Colonel Roosevelt comes back.—*Dallas News.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

IRISH DISAPPROVAL OF HOME-RULE COMPROMISE

THE COERCION OF ULSTER being ended or postponed by the revolt of British army officers, the Home-Rule question is left in the form of the compromise offered by the Asquith Government. By this plan the Ulster counties could vote their preference on Home Rule, and those voting to stay out would be excluded from it for six years, a period that would permit a general election to support or defeat the Liberal Government, and Home Rule along with it. But the compromise is opposed by Irish papers of both sides. It is true that Mr. Redmond approves the scheme and some of the Irish press indorse his view. The Tuam *Herald* calls it "a most generous concession" to Ulster, and would not be surprized if it were ultimately adopted, "with some minor modifications." But the influential Dublin *Sinn Fein* argues against it because the "one value" of Home Rule is that "it creates a national center for Ireland," and "the exclusion of Ulster deprives it of that value." The Kerry *News*, too, thinks Mr. Redmond too moderate in his demands. He may be satisfied, perhaps; but "are they the enemies of Ireland who want more than Mr. Redmond expects?" The Kilkenny *People*, which has a wide circulation in the southeast counties, thinks Mr. Asquith can only "redeem the damage done in the hopelessness and muddle that dogged his dealings" if he "take his courage in both hands," and carry the present Home Rule Bill "without the alteration of a single comma." Ulster exclusion would bring ruin to Ulster itself, thinks the Cavan *Anglo-Celt*, because southern Ireland would boycott it. "Belfast's soul is in its pocket, and at present Belfast's soul is in serious danger." Already Connaught merchants have turned away Ulster's traveling salesmen. This boycott is "the master-blow which would strike the merchants dumb with amazement and render the business of the community absolutely helpless and hopeless." The Dublin *Irish Catholic* says that this policy of exclusion is favored by King George, who "approves a measure giving to Ireland a meaner constitution than his father gave South Africa," and this paper reminds the English sovereign that "it was the obstinacy of a predecessor which lost America to England!" With equal ardor and point the *Ulster Guardian* (Belfast), speaking of the Nationalists who "will keep alive the flame of Irish nationality even in excluded Ulster," formulates the following program:



SHE INTERRUPTED AN ULSTER MEETING.

"General" Drummond, of the Suffragette Army, tried to bring the subject of votes for women to the attention of a huge Ulster demonstration in Hyde Park, with the above result. The Ulstermen met to protest against "coercion" in Northern Ireland, but seemingly did not object to it when applied to suffragettes.

> "Our course is clear. Should Ulster Unionists, hounded on by British Unionists, repel the advances made them by their countrymen, we stand where we did, resolved to pass the Bill in its present shape into law. From that there is and will be no flinching."

So much for the Nationalist attitude. The Unionist organs of Ireland oppose the plan with equal obstinacy, and dwell particularly on Mr. Asquith's shuffling and procrastination. The *Leinster Express* (Maryborough) speaks of his predicament as follows:

> "Mr. 'Wait-and-See' is acting up to the part he set himself some short while ago, and as time advances he is becoming more perfect in the part. . . . It would require the genius of a Gladstone for the Premier to wriggle out of the position in which he now stands; his compact with Mr. Redmond and the Nationalist party to see the Home Rule Bill through can not be ignored; were he to capitulate to the Unionist demand and promise to exclude Ulster his downfall would be sudden and complete; if he dissolves Parliament his Radical following will be indignant; if he stands firm to the attempt to pass the Bill, he and his followers now recognize that a revolt involving bloodshed will result."

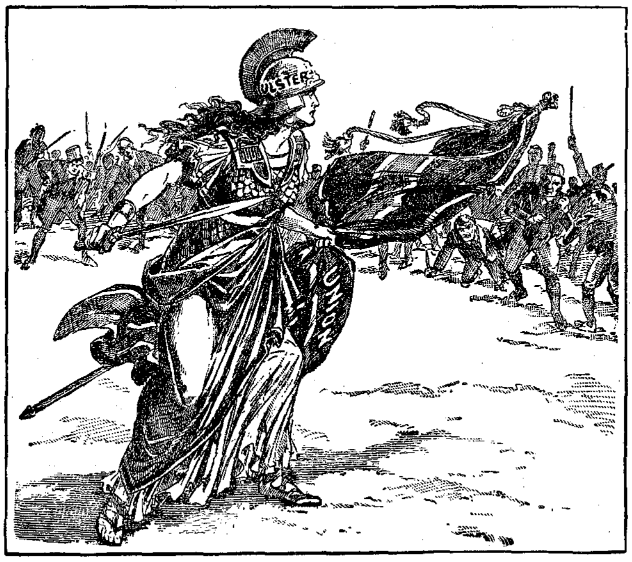
The question must not be deferred for six years, thinks the *Northern Standard* (Monaghan). Ulster claims her right to stay in the union for ever. It says, in decided and defiant words:

> "Ulster is determined to have this question settled now and for ever. The proposals of the Government, even if accepted, would only defer the ultimate decision of the electors for a period of six years, and with this admission of the right of the electors to settle the question, why can not the appeal be made to them now? It is the only constitutional means left to the Government, and as we have opined over and over again, the sooner it is taken the better it will be for the country. In the meantime Ulster stands firm, her cause based on a righteous foundation and upheld by men inspired by glorious traditions of loyalty and valor."

Mr. Asquith's proposals "offer no solution of the Irish question," declares the Belfast *News-Letter*, "nor do they hold out prospects of peace." For,

> "If they were accepted the Irish question would continue to

create unrest in Ireland, for Irishmen would be left battling as to whether the excluded counties were to come in or continue out,



ULSTER AT BAY.

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

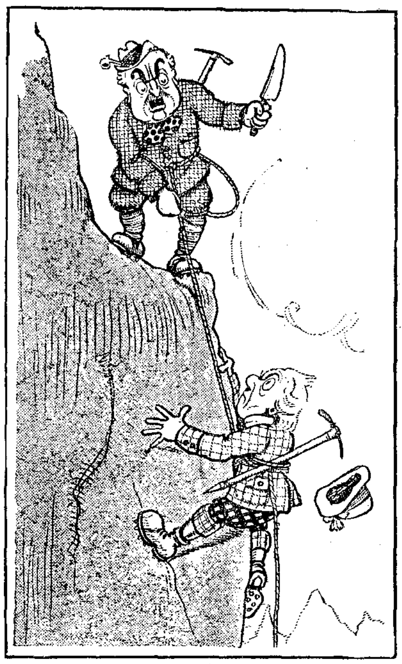
and at every turn of the political tide in Great Britain the question would be raised again, for the Unionists of Ulster would not disband their organizations."

The Tyrone *Constitution* is even more violent in its condemnation:

> "Mr. Asquith's proposals with regard to the Home Rule Bill are nothing but a mockery, a mean, contemptible parleying with the situation which has been brought about by his own criminal folly in submitting to the Nationalists the government of Great Britain since the budget election."

"The price of peace," declares the Cork *Constitution*, "is so unreasonable, not to say absurd, that it can scarcely have been meant for acceptance by either the Irish Unionists or Nationalists," and it goes on to remark:

> "Mr. Asquith's 'peace proposal,' and Mr. Redmond's acceptance of it, will be regarded by all discerning minds as a transparent sham, which will leave the situation unchanged, and which will certainly in no way free the Government from the grave responsibility they will incur by persevering with this revolutionary scheme until they secure the sanction of the electors of the Kingdom."



GUIDE REDMOND—"Say 'Home Rule,' or I'll cut the rope!"

—*Daily Express* (London).

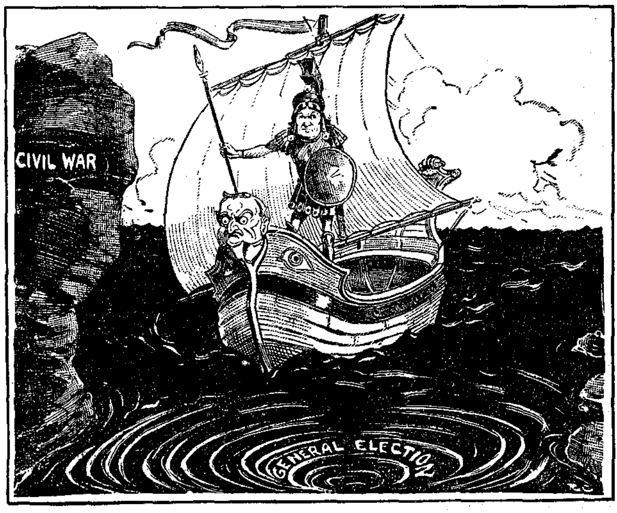
There is a threat in the words of the *Derry Standard* (Londonderry), which seems to echo the battle-cry of Sir Edward Carson, that "Ulster will fight, and Ulster is right":

> "The Premier's proposals for a settlement of the Home Rule problem are like the razors of the cheap Jack, made not to shave but to sell. They have been brought forward, not as an honest attempt to reach an agreement, but in the hope that they may rehabilitate the Government in the eyes of the electors of Great Britain.
>
> "The Government have found themselves in a morass of difficulties. They made their bargain with Mr. Redmond for the votes necessary to keep them in office, and now when payment has become due they clearly foresee that they can not discharge the debt without leading the country to 'death, disaster, and damnation.' They have become thoroughly alive to the fact that the existence of the Ulster Volunteers has made the enforcement of Home Rule on the northern province impossible."

CANADA'S NEW TARIFF

THE TIDE OF WHEAT which was to flood our markets from the vast fields of western Canada and lower our cost of eating has not materialized. The Canadian farmer, who views our market with a wistful eye, must ship his grain to Liverpool, not to Minneapolis. For, it appears, the Underwood tariff grants free entry of wheat only to those countries that give the same privilege in return, and Canada does not do so. The farmers of Canada hoped the new tariff would remedy this and give them the great United States market, but their Government did not deem it best. Instead the duty on agricultural implements was cut for their benefit, while the iron- and steel-manufacturers of eastern Canada were favored with a higher duty on their products. The Canadian Finance Minister, in announcing the new schedules, dwelt upon the fact that the shipment of western Canada's wheat to Liverpool would aid the Canadian railroads, which would lose all that traffic if the grain went over the border to the United States. This gives the Liberal papers an opening for criticism. "The demands of the West have been practically disregarded," exclaims the London (Ont.) *Advertiser*, and in raising the duty on manufactures the changes "are in favor of the big man as against the little one"—*i. e.*, in favor of the manufacturer in eastern Canada, as against the Western farmer, who buys his products. This point is spoken of by the Toronto *Globe* as "a distinctly reactionary revision." To quote further from this powerful Liberal organ's statement of the wheat problem in western Canada:

> "For the farmer Mr. White has nothing but husks, sweetened by a reduction of 5 per cent. in the duty on harvesters, mowers, reapers, and binders. On all other farm tools and implements the duty remains as it was. The plow-makers may thank their stars that one of their number has the inside track at Ottawa. There is no inside track for the Western grain-grower, who must continue to export his wheat to the United States against the duty that Mr. White had it in his power to remove by a word. There is no duty-free flour for the consumer, who must still see Canadian flour carried across the Atlantic and sold in the open market of Great Britain at a lower price than in the country where it is produced.
>
> "The Minister of Finance has made the great surrender. He has definitely set

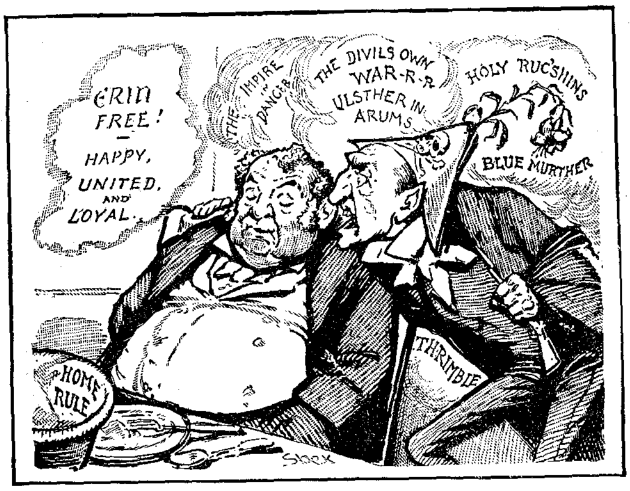


SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS.

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

his feet against freedom, and in the way that leads to greater and greater restriction."

It is "a big-interests' budget," exclaims the *Morning Leader* (Regina), which represents the agricultural interests of the West and expresses the disappointment of Saskatchewan in the following terms:


ERIN FREE! — HAPPY, UNITED, AND LOYAL.
THE IMPIRE IN DANGER
THE DIVILS OWN WAR-R-R ULSTHER IN ARUMS
HOLY RUC'SHINS
BLUE MURTHER
THRIMBLE
HOME RULE
Stock

CARSON'S CALL.

GINERAL CARSON—"Wake up, John Bull, an' don't be dramin' about a happy an' United Ireland. I tell ye, Oirland shall never be happy or continted as long as me or me friends can prevint it, an' mind I tell ye, if ye don't listen to me, an' do as I bid ye I'd turn on yourself in a minit." —*Lepracaun* (Dublin).

"The budget has at last been delivered to an expectant country. And what does it offer to a people waiting for relief from a situation of deprest business, restricted trade, lack of markets, heavy taxation?

"Free wheat? No. The Western farmers who desire access to the United States market for their products are told they can not have it. Why? Because of the effect it might have on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the big milling interests of the Dominion.

"Free agricultural implements? No. Free implements, says the Borden Government, would mean free trade in everything, and that would ruin the manufacturing industries of Canada."

This opinion is echoed by such papers as the Halifax *Morning Chronicle* and the Montreal *Herald* and *Daily Telegraph*, the latter of which styles the new Tariff Law "essentially a manufacturers' budget" and in another article in the Toronto *Globe* a sarcastic reference is made to the reduction of the duty on coconuts, but not on the necessaries of life. Thus we read:

"There is still some balm in Gilead. The Minister of Finance, while a just judge, is a kindly soul. We may not be permitted to eat cheap bread, but he has made it easier for us to substitute something just as good. The general tariff on desiccated coconut has been reduced from five cents to four cents a pound. We can fill up on desiccated coconut now in the full knowledge that the high price of shredded coconut icing has been materially decreased. There is no home industry to be menaced by the reduction of duty. At one time there was a flourishing coconut-tree in the greenhouse at the Allan Gardens, but it has become sullen of late and has positively refused to bear coconuts on a paltry duty of five cents a pound, desiccated. Learning of this unpatriotic attitude, Mr. White promptly cut the duty to four cents, and we can no longer complain of the cost of coconut icing, altho the cakes to which it adds distinction will cost fifteen cents each."

"The desire for free wheat," says the Manitoba *Free Press*, "is strong in the West and is growing stronger," and the *Morning Leader* (Regina) echoes this view as follows:

"There is absolutely no question about it that the voice of the wheat-growing West should be the deciding factor in regard to its own product. The Borden Government has made a grave mistake in listening to the railway and milling interests and turning a deaf ear to the wheat-producers."

"The Western farmers are as sturdy and determined as the men of Ulster," declares the Toronto *Star*, which believes that

"The more they are coerced the more vigorously they will demand free trade. The Eastern manufacturers ought to try the Asquith policy of conciliation. If there is a statesman among them, he will advise them to help the Western farmer to enjoy the American market for his wheat."

But credit is to be given to the Borden party for their attempt to protect Canadian products, declares the Winnipeg *Tribune*, while the farmer has been benefited by the reduction of duty on certain farming implements. To quote the words of this Independent organ:

"It is only fair that all due credit should be given the Borden Government for making the reduction at the present stage. The Government attained office on a policy of protection and the party has profest that principle for many years. Contrasted with the Liberals, however, it has to be admitted that the Conservatives are actually the party of lower tariff, at least on the great question affecting the settlers of this country, viz., agricultural implements."

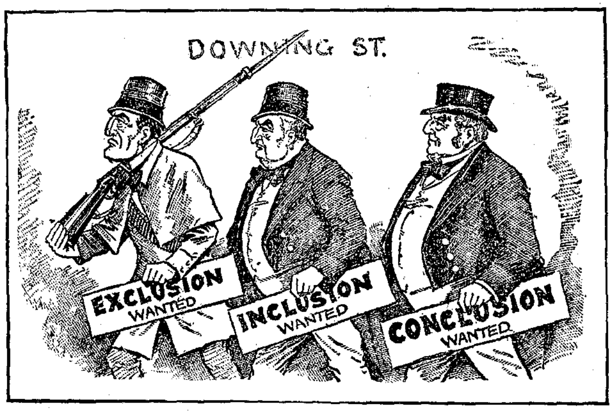
With the above citations of the Liberal and Independent press of Canada must be contrasted the judgments of the Conservative organs, typical of which is the following passage in an editorial of the Halifax *Herald:*

"It is a highly satisfactory feature of Mr. White's budget speech that it proves that the Government refused to be excited or hurried or stampeded in any way, either by tariff changes abroad, or by opposition dances on tariff questions or 'free-trade' or 'free-wheat' clamors in Canada.

"What has been done abroad may be undone any day, and Canada would be foolish to make changes of doubtful expediency now, and of dangerous possibilities in future.

"As for the partizan clamors of the Opposition, they have nothing in them to make them worthy of any serious consideration—of any consideration except to reject them as worthless. The 'Free-food' cry is a typical one, and the 'Free-wheat' cry was no better, indeed in some important respects it was the worst of all.

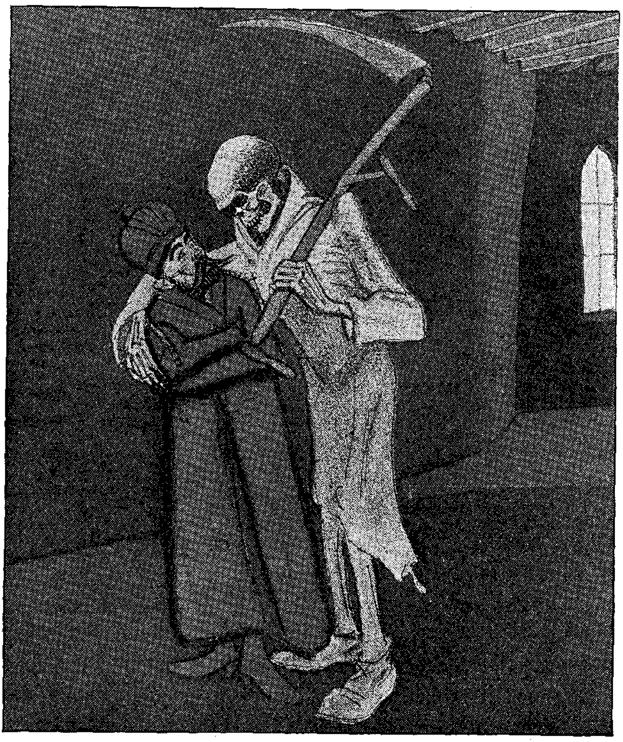
"With the moderate tariff changes made, no reasonable fault can be found. They have been made in the interests of Canadian industries, as well as in the interest of Canadian consumers. They make for industrial stability. They pull down or endanger nothing. There is reduction in favor of the consumer, as in the case of mowing-machines and reapers, where it could safely be made without industrial injury. There is increase in duty, or a new duty, as in the case of steel rods, where such further protection was needed. The tariff changes are comparatively few in number; they are moderate and judicious; the Government has pursued a safe course in the interests of the Canadian people."



JOHN BULL—"Ulster wants exclusion, Redmond wants inclusion, but what I want is a conclusion of this eternal Home Rule wrangle." —*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

The Montreal *Daily Star* pronounces these tariff changes "fearless and fair." It admits that the "farmers' demand for cheaper agricultural implements might be more generously met," but free trade in admitting foreign competition is out of the question, thinks this organ. Free trade was the cry of the Laurier party, but, adds the *Star:*

> "We will tear down our tariff barriers about the same time as we disband our armies and scuttle our navies; and that time seems still to be well hidden by the fogs of the future. Certainly we can not now afford such a course in Canada if we are to preserve our Canadian individuality, our Canadian independence, our Canadian nationality."



HOW GERMANY CARICATURES "THE CZAR OF PEACE."

DEATH—"I am delighted with you: you are turning out to be the bloodiest of the lot!" —©*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

The conservative papers of western Canada's agricultural area profess their satisfaction with Mr. White's budget, and we read in the *Moose Jaw News*, which represents the farming and ranching district of Assiniboia:

> "The reduction in the duty on harvesters and reapers will occasion great satisfaction throughout the prairie provinces. It is an evidence that the Borden Government has the interests of these provinces at heart, and that it is quite prepared to entertain all reasonable requests."

The Province, a leading organ of Regina, in Assiniboia, is even more definite in its expression of approval:

> "The question of the duty on agricultural implements is the one which contains most interest for the Western farmer. The reduction made will be accepted as an evidence of the care with which the Borden Administration cherishes the interests of every section of the community. The tariff on binders, reapers, and mowers will be cut from 17½ to 12½ per cent., a reduction of exactly double the amount offered by Liberals under the reciprocity agreement. The latest revision which credits the so-called high-tariff party with a total reduction of 20 per cent., as compared with the nominal 2½ per cent. of their opponents, is the more striking in view of the determined efforts by interested parties to maintain the duty unchanged."

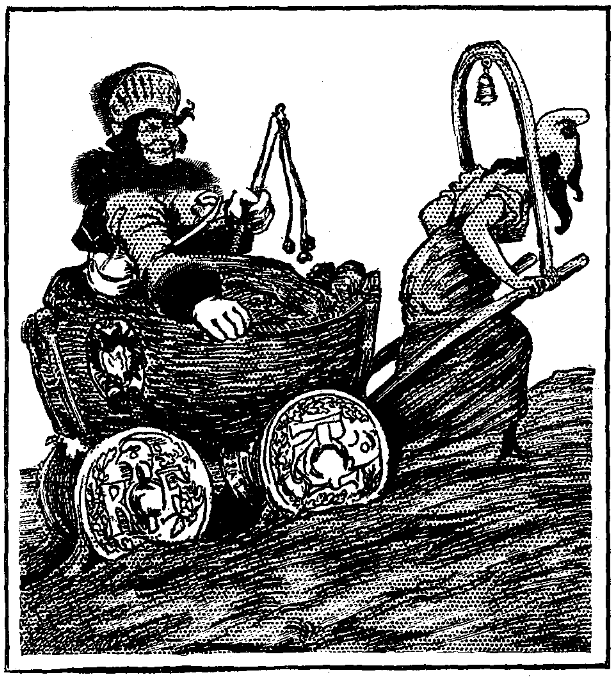
Speaking favorably of the protective policy of Mr. White, the *Patrie* (Montreal, Independent) commends the increased duty on iron and steel products which will protect Canada from American competition, and remarks:

> "The metal industry is one of the most important of the Dominion and one for which we have imposed upon ourselves very heavy burdens. We must rescue it from the unhappy condition to which it has recently sunk if we would reap the fruit of our past. By admitting coal and ore free and increasing the tariff on American imports, the metal industry will doubtless be raised to a more flourishing condition."

THE GERMAN BUGABOO

DESPITE THE EFFORTS of important Berlin papers to pooh-pooh the talk of war between Germany and Russia, the Russian press refuse to be comforted. Germany to them is still the great bugaboo of the world. Not that the Government of the Kaiser desires war, we are told, but it wishes to frighten the other Powers into making concessions under the fear of having their frontiers crossed by Pomeranian cavalry and their territory laid waste with fire and sword. It is the conviction of some Russian editors that Germany gained important advantages in far and near Asia at the close of the Balkan War merely by banging the mailed fist upon the diplomatic table. The Russian press, however, are consoled by the thought that if Germany should rush into the field, the strongest Navy and vastest and best-equipped Army in the world would be there to meet her. The Triple Entente—France, Russia, and England—would be aroused on sea and land to avert the possibility of a second surrender of Metz or *débâcle* of Sedan. Some of the alarmist section of the German press have been carrying on a violent anti-Russian campaign in news, editorials, and cartoons, and have evoked severe replies from the Russian editors, who say that the object of all those vociferous attacks is to justify some new grab which Germany is preparing to make, presumably in Asia Minor. The *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg), discussing an article published by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, remarks:

> "The point is not what Germany has already grabbed in the near East, but what she wants to grab, by taking advantage of some favorable moment. The talk about a 'preventive' war is utter nonsense. . . . But if under the pretext of a 'preventive' war the Germans want to attack the enemy unawares and dislodge him from the positions which belong to him by right, that is quite another matter. In such case the talk about some new demands which we are going to make in connection with the coming army mobilization assumes the character of a thin excuse. Evidently it is proposed to submit demands to us, and, judging from the tone of the press, those demands will almost amount to an ultimatum. . . . . .
>
> "How the campaign begun by Germany will proceed we do not know. But what has already happened is enough to show that the campaign is deliberate, and is filled with most serious dangers. When tried on France the 'bluff' policy did not work



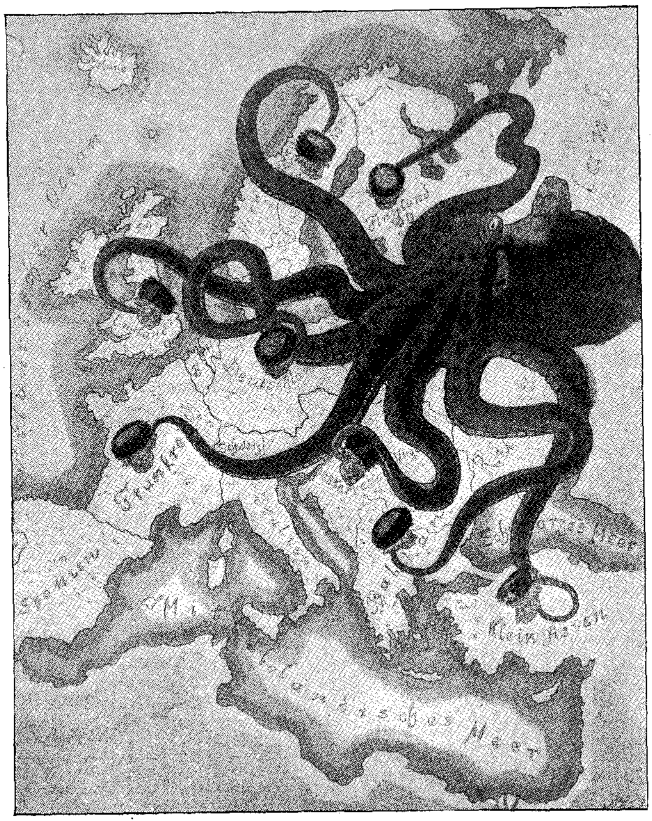
EASY RIDING.

RUSSIA—"I have always ridden easily on the rubles that France has provided, and I know there's plenty more where these came from." —*Muskete* (Vienna).

successfully. They reckon that against the 'colossus on legs of clay' this policy will be more likely to gain their end. The bluffing of France caused some moments of grave alarm and almost led to war. . . . Only the resolution and fearlessness of French diplomacy succeeded in bringing the dispute to a peaceful end. . . . This lesson it is well to remember. Let our diplomacy not be too timid."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) speaks in the same vein. It says:

"For over forty years the foreign policy of Germany has consisted in systematically scaring her rivals with the specter of war, for which she would appear ready. . . . But that is not true. She does not want war. She is afraid of it as much as any of the great European Powers, if not more. But she takes advantage of the fact that the Powers do not want war and are afraid of it . . . and she exploits that fear. It is true, this policy costs Germany a great deal, necessitating enormous expenditures for armaments. But it yields good results. Thanks to it, Germany got a magnificent share of the French possessions in the Kongo, important commercial advantages in Morocco and Persia, politico-economic concessions in Asia Minor, and a commercial treaty with Russia which is highly profitable to her and ruinous to us. By this policy Germany has gained immense political, economic, and military advantages in Turkey since the Balkan War. And she will get anything she wants, if Europe does not overcome her superstitious dread of the German strength. Of course, the adversary must not be underestimated. But, on the other hand, this fact must not be overlooked: Germany has lived these forty-three years on account of the reputation gained in the war of 1870–1871. . . . France then went to war with a 'light heart,' unprepared, ignorant of the actual strength of the enemy, without superior commanders, without a national idea, and without allies. But things have changed since then. Germany has neither a Bismarck nor a Moltke. Europe, which in 1870 watched with folded hands how the Germany of Schiller and Kant was crushing Napoleonic France, now sees the very same Germany as the representative of brutal force, a country which utters only threats, which shows everybody a mailed fist. The powers of the Triple Entente (England, France, and Russia) and the whole Slav world clearly perceive that the disturber of the world's peace, the only danger for each one of them, is Germany. . . . Three of the strongest Powers in the world are united by the consciousness of this common danger. Germany, in case of war, will, then, have against her the reorganized Russian Army . . . the French Army, which this time will battle for the very existence of France, and the most powerful Navy in the world."



THE RUSSIAN OCTOPUS.

—© *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Writing in the same journal, Mr. Menshikov ridicules the war scare. He says in part:

"The alarm of the German publicists is groundless. . . . Do those publicists really believe that Russia wants war, and particularly with Germany? If so, the German society for the study of Russia, which was organized four months ago, ought to make haste. It is manifest that the Germans haven't the least conception of Russia. . . . . .

"No conscientious Russian will undertake to say that Russia is now 'fully ready' for war, just as no conscientious German will say that with regard to Germany. But of course, Russia will be ready to fight if prest to the wall, for there remains nothing else to do. But she will accept the challenge with extreme reluctance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PANAMA AND COASTWISE TRAFFIC

THE VILLAIN in the Panama drama used to be the transcontinental railroad; now it is the Coastwise Shipping Trust. A few years ago the move to clap tolls on American ships using the canal would have been tracked at once to the door of the railroad magnate; now we hear very little of such sinister influences. But with all the talk of the Coastwise Trust, most people know little of the huge mercantile navy that is thus loosely characterized. And it is not only huge, but growing. While in all America not one new steamship has been launched for the foreign trade through the canal, there are active preparations for the coastwise trade, and American shipyards, for this reason, have enjoyed in the past two years the most prosperous period of ocean-going steel ship-building in their history. Such is the opinion of Mr. Winthrop Marvin, exprest in the London *Times*. He says European observers do not realize this fact. To quote his words:

"American preparation for active use of the Panama Canal is undoubtedly more ambitious and far-reaching than has been understood in Europe, where the American merchant marine is regarded as a negligible quantity. It is true that out of the hundreds of regular transatlantic liners, only six ships fly the American flag, which has become less familiar than the ensigns of Portugal or Greece in the great ports of the United Kingdom and the Continent. But the American coastwise shipping, which seldom, if ever, leaves its home waters, is a vast fleet, and is rapidly increasing, both in tonnage and efficiency. Out of the 7,714,183 tons of merchant vessels, as officially reported by the Bureau of Navigation, 6,782,082 tons are engaged in American trade, and only 933,101 tons are registered for foreign carrying. A large proportion of the coastwise fleet, or 2,949,924 tons, is being operated on the great northern lakes, but a still larger proportion, or 3,625,925 tons, is engaged on the Atlantic seaboard. The Pacific fleet is 963,319 tons. As a recent review of the subject has stated:

"'Our coastwise fleet of 6,782,082 tons compares impressively with the 1,380,057 tons of British shipping employed wholly or partly in the coastwise trade of the United Kingdom, or with the entire German merchant marine, in both foreign and domestic commerce, 4,503,095 tons; or with the total 2,088,065 tons of France, or with the total 1,452,849 tons of Italy.'

"The coastwise shipping of the United States amounted to 3,409,435 tons in 1890. Since that year it has doubled—an increase far greater than the growth in wealth or population. This native marine is now one of the most important and successful of all national industries, and its advance in the past decade has been more notable than ever before."

Why these American-built ships can not be reinforced by foreign-built vessels owned by Americans is then explained, and we are told that the higher wage paid to those who man our coastwise craft attract the best seamen of the world. To quote:

"Foreign-built vessels, if owned by American citizens, can now secure American registry, but they may be operated only in the foreign trade. Domestic commerce is as strictly reserved to native shipbuilders as it always has been since the beginning of the Republic."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

TO SAVE THE EYES OF BABIES

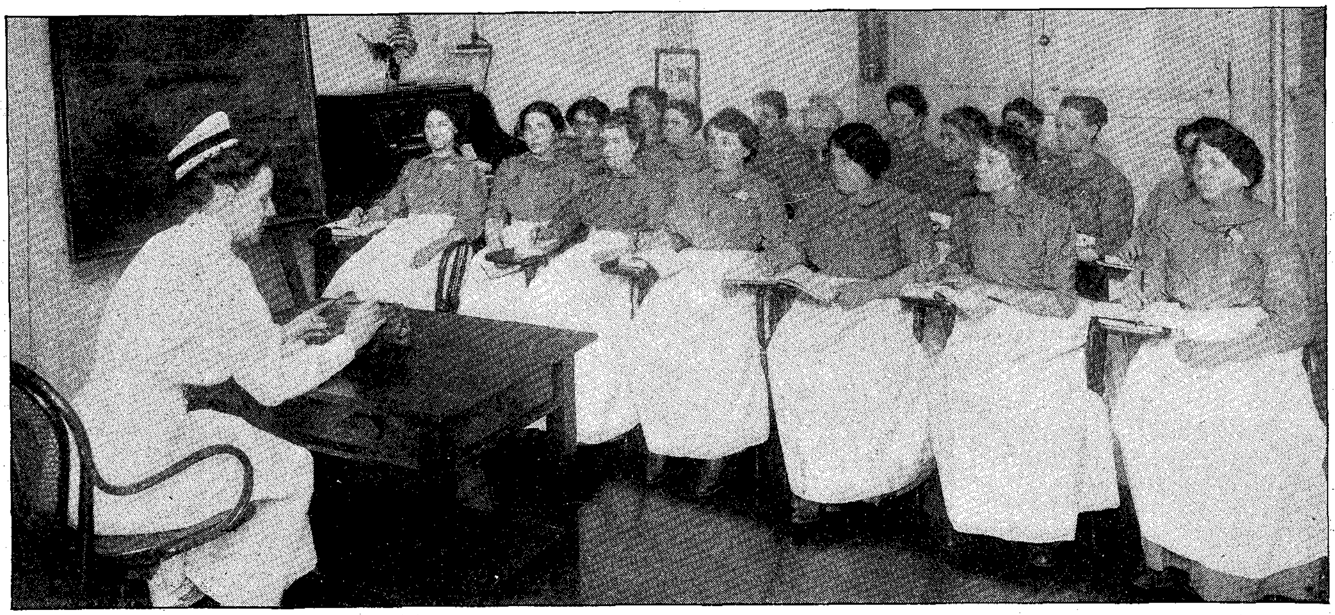
THAT FORTY out of every one hundred babies born in the United States are brought into the world without any regular medical attendance, and that this fact has a very important bearing upon the prevalence of infant blindness, is revealed by an investigation into the practise of midwifery here and abroad which has just been concluded by Miss Carolyn Van Blarcom, Secretary of the Committee for the Prevention of Blindness. It is generally known that the death-rate is much higher during the first year of life than at any similar later period, but it is a fact less familiar that of all the deaths among children of one year or less fully one-tenth occur within the first twenty-four hours, and that one out of every twenty-two of these is caused by injuries at birth. Practically one-half of all cases of blindness, it is estimated, are caused by neglect of the simple sanitary measures of properly cleansing the new babies' eyes. In fact, it was through the relation of conditions surrounding birth to the loss of sight that Miss Van Blarcom was led to study the regulation, or lack of regulation, provided for the attendance of mothers at this critical period.

A FOE OF INFANT BLINDNESS.

Miss Carolyn Van Blarcom, Secretary of the Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, whose investigation points the way to cleaner and healthier conditions for little strangers arriving on our planet.

The majority of births at which there is no regular medical attendance are cared for, of course, by midwives. In many sections of the country, both urban and rural, midwives attend a great majority of cases, but in very few States is there any serious attempt to regulate the practise of midwifery or to restrict it to women who have had any training for their work except such as they may have gained from experience. In most sections of the country any ignorant, untrained woman can practise midwifery for hire, and as a matter of fact many of those engaged in such work are not only without any special training, but are heedless of ordinary measures of cleanliness and are without the slightest knowledge of simple and easy precautionary measures. This lack of training is not wholly chargeable to the midwives, for it is a little more than a year ago that the first training-school for them was established in New York City in connection with Bellevue Hospital, and even this has inadequate facilities. While the physician, and in many places the nurse as well, must attain a prescribed standard of knowledge before being allowed to practise, the midwife has been exempt from regulation—which explains the disrepute into which her occupation has fallen. It has even been proposed to suppress the midwife, but this is not approved by Miss Van Blarcom. She holds that there is an economic necessity for the midwife among the poor, and that with proper training and regulation she is able to render more practical service to patients of this class than they would be likely to receive from physicians whom they ordinarily would call in. This view is concurred in by Dr. J. Clifton Edgar, one of the leading obstetricians of the country, who has written an introduction to her report. The suggestion is made, therefore, that some such measure of regulation as that required by the British Midwives Act, providing for the examination, licensing, and inspection of midwives, be adopted in this country. In the nine years following the adoption of the British law in 1902, the deaths among new-born infants decreased nearly one-third and the deaths of mothers at childbirth declined more than one-fifth. This is a saving in human life the value of which can not be computed in terms of money, but which certainly is worth far more than the slight expense involved in carrying out the terms of the Act. The adoption of adequate measures of examination and inspection of midwives is now being urged upon the health authorities of New York and other States. To quote and condense the conclusion of Miss Van Blarcom's report (New York, 1914):

> "I desire to express the indebtedness of those of us who are striving for midwife reform in America to those English workers who have accomplished so much toward the solution of a problem which we are only beginning to consider, and who have given us the full benefit of their experience.
>
> "More and more, as I studied the history and looked into the practical working of the Midwives Act, was I imprest by this admirably planned and efficiently conducted branch of the public-health service. As midwives were recognized as an important element in safeguarding the lives and health of mothers and babies, it seemed never to be forgotten that a high standard of midwifery service was of utmost importance, and to this end all efforts were directed.
>
> "I felt that the practical value of the Act was convincingly demonstrated by the three following results of its administration: 1, the substitution of clean, intelligent women for the old, unfit midwives—which is gradually being accomplished; 2, the encouragement of a superior class of women to train as midwives; and 3, the ability of the authorities to control practising midwives and limit their work to attendance upon normal cases—all of these factors in turn making for the ultimate object of the Act, that is, the welfare of the patients themselves.
>
> "The higher standards sought for the training and examination of midwives in England, through the provisions of the Midwives Act, have resulted in securing for the profession a higher class of women. These now include not only the well-educated and well-trained graduates of standardized midwifery schools, but also many nurses who recognize the value and importance of midwifery training and are willing to enter the service, now that it has been made a reputable calling.
>
> "In those districts where it has been possible to administer it efficiently there are splendid examples of what can be accomplished by means of its provisions. Since the whole matter has been given official recognition, one motive among midwives in England for desiring to render satisfactory service is the knowledge that it is to their interest financially to maintain as high a professional standard as possible. This practical inducement, coupled with the instinctive desire of women to help other women in childbirth, has evidently been of assistance in accomplishing the ultimate objects of the Act.
>
> "It is believed by some that the exclusion of unfit midwives from practise has not been carried on with desirable thoroughness. There is, however, much to be said on both sides of this question, for had some of the midwives now practising in rural and isolated communities been debarred from such practise,



LEARNING HOW TO SAVE THE SIGHT OF NEWCOMERS.

A classroom of the Bellevue Hospital School for Midwives, the first such school in America, opened a little over a year ago.

great hardship might have been imposed upon the poor women whom they assisted, however crudely. An indifferently poor midwife in such circumstances is immeasurably better than none at all. Moreover, to debar the midwives from practise might result in their practising surreptitiously, whereas, if licensed, they would probably benefit from the inspections to which all midwives are subjected."

With some modifications, says Miss Van Blarcom, it would seem that the general system for midwife control in England might be adopted in this country, notwithstanding different conditions. We can, of course, have no law covering the entire country, for each State enacts its own health laws. Our problem is also of greater magnitude, and of greater complexity, chiefly owing to the large number of foreigners who have brought with them their customs and often their superstitions. We read again:

"What has already been accomplished in England, and the promise of further achievement there, should inspire us American workers with the determination to go and do likewise, should encourage us to take up and solve the problem which confronts us—the problem of the untrained, unlicensed, unsupervised midwife.

"And lest, at any time, the importance of the work should be doubted, let us stop for one moment and try to realize what fitness or unfitness in a midwife may mean. It may mean—it does mean—life or death, seeing or blindness, health or invalidism, physical well-being or lifelong misery, for untold numbers of mothers and children in this country."

MERCURY-VAPOR ENGINES—The successful operation of engines in which the vapor of mercury takes the place of steam is announced in *Power* (New York, April 7), where we read:

"Mercury vapor as a source of power is a reality. Not only has one of its most active demonstrators, W. L. R. Emmet, carried on successful experiments for nearly a year, but he has just completed a 100-horse-power unit. The proposition contemplates the use of a mercury boiler in series with a steam boiler, the mercury vapor at high temperature to be used in a turbine. From a thermodynamic standpoint, mercury is superior to steam, as it can utilize much higher temperatures without excessive pressures, and thus increase the theoretical efficiency. . . . Another characteristic in favor of mercury vapor is its high density, hence relatively small volume compared with steam at the same pressure. This is important in that much shorter blading can be employed in the low-pressure stages of the turbine. The process as outlined by Mr. Emmet is essentially as follows: Mercury is vaporized in a boiler, having a furnace of the ordinary type, and passes at a pressure slightly above atmospheric to the nozles of a turbine. From the turbine the vapor passes to a condenser, or, more properly speaking, a condensing-boiler, where it is condensed on the outer surface of tubes containing water. The heat given up by the mercury vaporizes this water and produces steam to drive other turbines or for other purposes."

EYES, TEETH, AND EYE-TEETH

THAT THE "EYE-TEETH" are well named, and that ulceration or other functional disturbance of these and the other teeth often manifests itself by trouble with the eyes, is asserted by Dr. A. Morgan MacWhinnie, of Seattle, in a paper on "The Teeth and Their Relation to the Eye," printed originally in *The New York Medical Journal* and now published in pamphlet form. Says Dr. MacWhinnie:

"Back of every case of eye disturbance there is a physical derangement to account for it. Very many times it is so obscure that one is quite apt to overlook the underlying cause and to confine reasons to local treatment. If it were not for kind Nature so frequently coming to our aid, many are the patients that we would fail to benefit. We should remember that the underlying cause is of the greatest importance, and neglecting its treatment is a very serious mistake that we may, sooner or later, have to cope with in an aggravated form. The exact relationship that accounts for the many eye changes seen is often due to the obscure conditions of the teeth. I say obscure, for many are the cases that are seen in which no local manifestations of any diseased teeth are evident, only becoming manifest when the x-ray or exploration is used. . . . That some relationship seems to have been thought of for a long time is evident from the fact that we have the so-called 'eye-tooth' (upper canine, cuspidate). Many are the cases reported of spasm of accommodation, the foundation of which, when discovered, is in the root of a tooth socket. . . . . .

"We now realize that the local manifestation and the physical derangement may be widely separated. The exact relation by which the changes are produced in many of the eye cases is very obscure, the intervening, or carrying tissue, not apparently suffering in the least. It appears that it is the terminal filaments of nerves or lymphatics that are the carriers, and the lowered resistance at their terminals are occasions for this disturbance.

"Several cases were reported by Rogers, where, in filling a tooth, a brooch was left in; this caused hemorrhages of the eye. Temporary blindness has been reported by others. One of the cases which I wish to report is one in which there was a great amount of fatigue, the patient not being able to use his eyes over ten minutes at a time, in which case the teeth were apparently all sound."

CLOTH WINDOWS

SHALL we discard glass for our windows and go back to some of the textile and other fabrics, translucent but not transparent, utilized by our ancestors to admit daylight to their houses? That this may be desirable in schoolrooms is asserted by John B. Todd in an article contributed to *The Scientific American Supplement.* Glass, he says, chills the room without admitting a particle of air to it. Cotton cloth will admit sufficient light and also a great deal of air, and at the same time the cold that thus enters the room by convection does not equal in amount that imparted by conduction and radiation through the ordinary pane of glass. It is thus easier to keep a cloth-screened room warm, altho the outside air passes through it freely, than to heat a room having glass windows. Those who are incredulous may try the experiment for themselves. Meanwhile let them listen to Mr. Todd, as abstracted in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, April). He says:

"The interior design of our schoolrooms seems to be that of a lineal descendant of the monastery—an interior hall, dark and filled with a bad odor, while opening from it are lateral cells or classrooms. The universal use of glass has provided a means to light these cells or classrooms, but no means have been found to keep them full of fresh, sweet air. Buildings fitted with apparatus that is supposed to be capable of delivering eighteen cubic feet of air per pupil per minute are full of stuffiness, the children are restless, there is hacking and coughing.

"In our rigorous northern climate, the first thought is to provide a sufficient protection from the winter cold, the second requirement is to provide a well-lighted room, and we fill the side wall with glass which furnishes the light, but this same side wall of glass prevents proper ventilation because glass is the greatest radiator of heat known, and it chills the bad air so rapidly that sufficient good air can not be furnished to ventilate the rooms properly, while the halls and coat-rooms are filled with stale, dead air and dust. The problem is to introduce a sufficient quantity of fresh air into a warm room to make it hygienic and, at the same time, to avoid drafts. Drafts in a room are currents of air with velocity enough to be perceived, and if such air is cold, they are uncomfortable. So the problem is to introduce cold air, but of a very low velocity. If of a very low velocity, there must be a large inlet to get sufficient volume.

"An experiment was tried out last year in a modern sixteen-room school with a registration of 750. It is equipped with a fan which forces hot air into the room; there are also steam-heated pipes along the outside walls under the windows. During school hours the windows and doors are closed to keep the ventilating system in working order. The schoolroom in question had five windows facing the east. The lower sash opening was 40 inches by 36 inches. Wooden screens were made and covered with a medium grade of unbleached cotton cloth. After they were put in place, the windows were kept open during school hours. The stuffiness and odor entirely disappeared, as did all snuffing and coughing of the pupils. No more cases of fainting occurred, complaints of headaches ceased, and the pupils have done better work.

"Before school opens in the morning, the janitor closes the windows and warms the room to 70 degrees by hot air from the fan. This is humidified by a steam jet in the mixing-room. When school opens, the windows are raised and the hot-air inlet closed. The windows were open through all the days of winter, altho children sit within five feet of the open window. Only on occasions of very severe wind have windows been lowered, and then only in exposed situations, and even on such occasions one or more would be raised at intervals. There are no cold drafts, the velocity of the hot air rising from the radiator pipes is greater than that of the cold air which is being slowly diffused through the screens, so that the resulting direction of the air current is upward. The screens furnish fresh air of very low velocity from a large surface (about fifty square feet in this room) with no heat loss from conduction, whereas with the windows closed, we have a large area of glass cooling the bad air—glass transmits twenty times more heat than cotton. The slow diffusion of fresh air does not seem to cool the air in the room any more than it would be cooled by the glass if the windows were down. The janitor says that the room has been warmed as easily as it was before the screens were used. Other teachers were at first incredulous, but as they observed the improvement in work and discipline as a result of the fresh-air conditions, they had the windows in their rooms fitted with screens. In that way the idea has spread to other schools. The public has become interested, and many pupils at the request of their parents have been transferred from closed to fresh-air schoolrooms. The teachers and pupils have learned the benefit and comfort of fresh air and the educational value of this experiment has been of much benefit to the community.

"Examinations show that the humidity in these fresh-air schoolrooms is practically that of the outdoor air, while the dust under normal conditions is very materially reduced, and in some instances practically eliminated, and that the condition of the air warrants the opinions of the teachers. The result of eighteen examinations for dust in fresh-air schools, under various conditions of weather, and of the same number of examinations of closed-window schoolrooms in five different schools, shows that the fresh-air schoolrooms have 33 per cent. less dust.

"Another great improvement noticed in the fresh-air schoolrooms is that the humidity is practically the same as it is out of doors. The cloth screens do not interfere with the lighting of the room unless they are allowed to become discolored with dust, the light rays are broken up and diffused throughout the room so that the character of the lighting is really improved."

FIRE FROM HEAVEN

THE POSSIBILITY that a discharge of lightning may start a fire is recognized in every insurance policy, yet we were scarcely prepared to hear from our forest authorities that more than half the forest fires are caused by this agency. In one State alone, last year, seven hundred fires were set in a brief period by lightning, during a dry spell. With other sources, preventive measures may be of use, but when the fire drops from heaven we must rely on prompt and effective work in putting it out. Says *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago):

"Philosophers, so called, formerly spent much time in theorizing how mankind procured the first fire. To those lazy thinkers it seemed a great mystery; but if they had spent half as much time in observation as they wasted in meditation, they might have found something out. Lucretius thought man first obtained fire from 'hot ores,' but neglected to explain what heated the ores. Others thought trees rubbing together started the first fire; others traced the origin to rolling stones; still others to sparks struck from horses' feet. Not one suggestion of lightning occurs anywhere in the literature of ancient times, unless the lines of an old Greek poet may be so interpreted when he wrote: 'With sacrilegious hands Prometheus stole celestial fire and bore it down from heaven.'

"Henry S. Graves, chief of the United States Forest Service, has been conducting some investigations that would have caused Lucretius, Pindar, Hesiod, and the other dreamers to sit up and take notice. He has collected statistics of forest fires in 1913, and shows that more were set that year by lightning than were caused by any other agency, not even excepting locomotives and all other steam-engines. That finding is remarkable. Nearly every woodsman can recall an instance where a tree was fired by lightning; but few have supposed that no other agency equals lightning in the number of fires set.

"Twenty-two States last year reported forests set on fire by lightning; but of all regions in the whole country California was the worst. A single storm started a string of fires 750 miles long in that State, extending along the mountains from Oregon to Mexico. More than seven hundred separate fires were set in a brief period. The situation was aggravated by the absence of rain during a period of unusual electrical disturbance.

"All the precautions which it is possible for man to take can not greatly lessen the danger of forests being set on fire by lightning; but the consequent damage may be much decreased by being ready to fight. In time of peace prepare for war is the policy pursued by Forester Graves. He has his forces organized, his tools and apparatus at strategic points, trails built, and telephone-lines strung, and when lightning, locomotives, incendiaries, or campers start a fire, the fighters converge to the point of danger and usually win in a short time. The effectiveness of the system is shown by the fact that half of the fires are extinguished before they burn over a quarter of an acre, and half of the remainder before they spread over ten acres.

"It is easy to see what the result would be if fires were left to burn themselves out, as formerly was the custom."

COLOR AND ODOR IN PLANTS

THAT WHITE FLOWERS are more generally possest of odor than others, and that the odor is also more generally agreeable when the flower is white, appears from investigations made some years ago by two Germans, Messrs. Schubler and Koehler, and recently reported in *La Parfumerie Moderne* (Paris, January). We translate below an abstract of the report contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, February 19). Says this paper:

"Having analyzed more than 4,200 plants, belonging to 27 families, . . . these scientists have shown, first, that white is the most common color in flowers; secondly, that red, yellow, and blue are found more extensively than violet, green, orange, and brown; and finally that the odoriferous species are thus classified according to color:

Color	Number of Species	Number of Odoriferous Species
White	1,194	187
Red	933	84
Yellow	950	77
Blue	594	31
Violet	308	13
Green	153	24
Orange	50	3
Brownish	18	1
Total	4,200	420

"As may be seen, the number of odoriferous plants does not exceed one-tenth of the number of species. This result seems surprizing at first sight; as most cultivated garden-plants, being those with which amateurs are generally best acquainted, are sought especially because of their perfume, this proportion seems difficult to accept for the man who limits his observation of nature to that in his garden-beds; but if he reflects on the number of native wild flowers that have no appreciable odor, his astonishment will disappear.

"By examination of the table one may easily see that proportionally there are most odorous flowers among the white and next among the red.

"As for the kinds of perfume, and altho it would be difficult to classify them as agreeable and disagreeable, since tastes differ to infinity, a conscientious observer, accustomed to odors, has shown that white flowers are not only more generally perfumed than others, but also that their odor is generally more agreeable than that of flowers of other colors. Of 100 white flowers, 15 have an agreeable odor and only 1 a disagreeable odor; while of 100 flowers of varied color the ratio of agreeable to disagreeable odors is only 5 to 1."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREEN ANIMALS—Green coloration belongs chiefly to the lower animals—insects, worms, and reptiles. The possible identity of this green pigment with the chlorophyl that gives to plants their characteristic green colors has been exercising biologists. When a green insect lives among green leaves, most naturalists believe that its color is "protective." Is it possible that nature has imitated here the chemical composition of the plant coloring-matter, as well as its color? In some cases the substance is regarded as formed from the plant food of the insect or worm in question. But eight years ago it was proved by Hans Przibram that the Egyptian mantis assumes its green hue even when all green plant food is taken from it. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 21):

"This writer has been able to point out certain chemical reactions that serve to distinguish the green pigment of locusts, grasshoppers, etc., from vegetable chlorophyl. The pigment of the green worm *Bonellia* differs in its reactions from both. These investigations show that plant food is unnecessary for the production of a green color in animals and also that animal green pigments need not be identical with chlorophyl. But as a Russian author, Podiapolsky, has recently endeavored again to show the identity of plant and animal greens, Mr. Przibram has taken up the question anew by spectrum analysis . . . and confirmed his previous results. True chlorophyl, with the same chemical constitution as that of green leaves, is found in the body of an animal only when introduced with vegetable food. There is no such thing as 'animal chlorophyl.' This is not to say that the green animal pigment may not be a near relative of chlorophyl, as Marchlewski and others have already shown for the pigment of the red-blood globules—hemoglobin."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MUSIC OF SPEECH

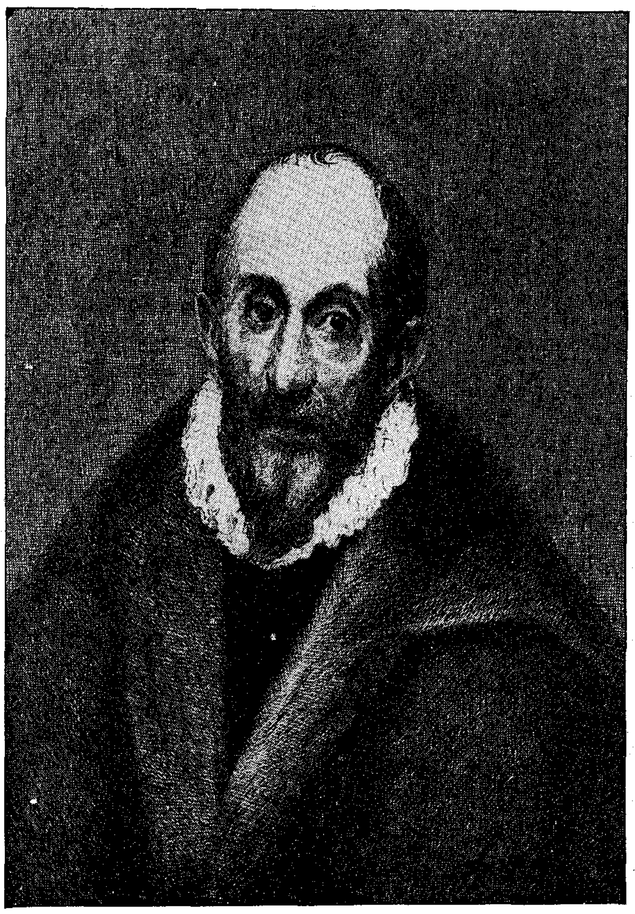
THAT SPEECH AND MUSIC have certain natural relations is shown by the fact that the words of some songs will "sing well," while others will not. In the former the composer has understood these relationships, or, at any rate, has been able to conform to them instinctively. It has even been held that words when sung cease to be real speech, in that they are more or less intimately merged in musical tones. But musical tone is in some degree present in all spoken language. While all tongues do not follow the Chinese in recognizing pitch as an integral element in pronunciation, all use the upward or downward inflection to indicate a question or a conclusion. Is intonation in this sense a real part of articulate speech, or is it independent? This question, says a writer in *The Lancet* (London, March 14), has been frequently discust. He writes, in substance:

"The matter is only part of a wider subject—viz., the nature of the relations between articulate speech and the appreciation of tone and rhythm, as well as the expression of tone in singing speech. Cases have been recorded where patients suffering from motor aphasia have been able under the influence of musical stimuli to articulate words in song that otherwise they could not articulate at all. It is generally recognized, in fact, that normal individuals can often remember the words of a song only by singing the air. Sir William Gowers has somewhere said that the words of a song do not constitute articulate speech in the ordinary sense; they are merged in the melody and appear as its completion. There is an intimate association between articulate speech and musical tones. The late Professor Brissaud held that intonation is an earlier acquisition than articulation in the function of speech. This evolution theory finds apparent support in the facts that some idiots who can not articulate can compose melodies, and that infants can reproduce melodies while they can not form words. The late Professor Ballet thought that the expression of emotion, the elaboration of tone, and the articulation of words, were three stages in one and the same process. There is no doubt that disturbances in the function of intonation, impairment of the appreciation of rhythm, and, generally, amusia, are closely associated with aphasia, and can be best understood by reference to the methods of investigation of that complex symptom. In the *Neurologisches Centralblatt* for March 1, Dr. K. Agadschanianz, of St. Petersburg, has discust the whole subject in a lucid fashion, and has described two cases at some length. In one of these a patient of 62 had a slight stroke producing hemiparesis of the left side. He had formerly been a good violin-player. On examination he was found to have vocal and instrumental motor amusia [lack of musical ability], sensory and motor defect in the matter of rhythm, and incomplete word deafness and melody deafness. The second case was that of a doctor of medicine, aged fifty, who had been a fine piano-player. After a stroke involving the right side, the paralysis cleared up entirely, but when he was examined subsequently the following condition was found. There was no instrumental amusia, but he could no longer sing, altho he could speak. He understood spoken words imperfectly, but much better than familiar melodies played in his presence. Similarly he repeated spoken words much better than melodies played over for him; there was gross defect in the appreciation and reproduction of rhythm. Cases of this description do not support the evolution theory which makes articulate speech a more recent acquisition than emotional speech. It is probable that the two are anatomically independent, as they are psychologically. There is, further, some evidence to associate these faculties of rhythm and tone appreciation and expression with a localization in the temporal lobes, a large cortical area the functions of only a small portion of which have been satisfactorily elucidated."

LETTERS AND ART

A “MODERN” PAINTER WHO DIED 300 YEARS AGO

EARLY IN APRIL the Spanish city of Toledo celebrated, with a solemn funeral service, the tercentenary of the death of Domenico Theotocopouli, better known as El Greco, and now ranked by some critics not only as Spain's greatest artist, but as one of the five or six greatest painters of all time. A monument was unveiled and there was opened a permanent exhibition of photographs of his work. Nor is Toledo alone in honoring this three-hundredth anniversary; it is made the occasion for tributes by the press of all nations. Yet, as a Toledo correspondent of the London *Morning Post* reminds us, altho El Greco has been dead for three hundred years, his present rating in the art world is comparatively new. “In 1814 and 1714, had centenaries then come into vogue, that of El Greco would have attracted no attention,” writes this correspondent, who goes on to say that to-day, “whether fascinated or repelled by his art, an ever-growing number of persons are arrested by that art, and by the man himself.” And the explanation of this growing interest, according to more than one critic, is to be found in the fact that El Greco is really, as the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipzig) puts it, “the exemplification and forerunner of our modern school of art.” Thus in the London *Times* also we read that he “worked out modern theories of art two centuries ahead of any rival.” And in *The Contemporary Review* (London) for April, Aubrey F. G. Bell describes him as “essentially a painter of the twentieth century.” Mr. Bell goes on to say:



EL GRECO'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.

This painter is regarded by many critics as “the leader and precursor of the modern schools,” because “he unconsciously worked out modern theories of art two centuries ahead of any rival.” Little is known of his life, but a contemporary record states that “he never painted any common person,” and that he lived in poverty, “proud of the greatness of his spirit.” *His art is “silent music.”*

> “El Greco's individual and intellectual art appeals forcibly to a materialistic age which takes refuge by reaction in mysticism and admiration of intellect. His influence not only on art, but on literature (especially Azorín, Baroja, Valle-Inclán), in Spain in the twentieth century has been very marked. And to critics of the twentieth century, at least, it is not credible that the beauty of his art, once recognized, will ever be rejected. It is no longer possible for a critic to say, as Cumberland said in the eighteenth century, that Luis Tristán ‘certainly exceeded his master in correctness of drawing and purity of taste.’ Myriads of schoolgirls draw more correctly than El Greco every year, but as to purity of taste, no one thinks now of comparing El Greco with Tristán. The painter of seven such pictures—to choose seven—as the ‘Driving from the Temple’ (New York), the ‘Assumption’ (Church of St. Vicente, Toledo), the ‘St. Maurice’ (Escorial), the ‘Expolio’ (sacristy of Toledo Cathedral), the ‘St. Martin’ (Philadelphia), the ‘Entierro’ (Church of Santo Tomé, Toledo), the ‘Ascension’ (Prado, Madrid)—need not fear to lose his place among the five or six greatest artists of all time. He stands with Rubens and Rembrandt, with Titian and Leonardo da Vinci. . . . . . .
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> “Life and movement, ceaseless aspiration, these are the abiding impressions left by El Greco's work. They are present in all his pictures. In the portraits thought is clearly active and the faces are, therefore, living and without rigidity; El Greco has not seized a momentary fixt expression, but has given their character as it changes and develops. . . . . . .
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> “If El Greco's art sometimes strikes by strangeness (the phrase used by Walter Savage Landor of the poetry of Robert Browning), it ultimately forces us to acknowledge that the artist's vision is truer than our own, and this surely is the highest test of art. El Greco spiritualizes and idealizes the real, and it becomes not a vague abstraction, but something more real and living than we knew. It matters really very little whether the light which it presents is a light that never was on sea or land, whether this hand or that arm be unnaturally drawn. It has the consecration and the poet's dream. At the narrow realistic school of a later age, which seeks to present things with a meticulous and wearisome accuracy as they habitually appear to us, El Greco would have been the first to laugh, but in the true realism, where it merges into idealism and presents things as they are or as they may appear to the artist's vision, not as they ordinarily seem, El Greco was unrivaled.
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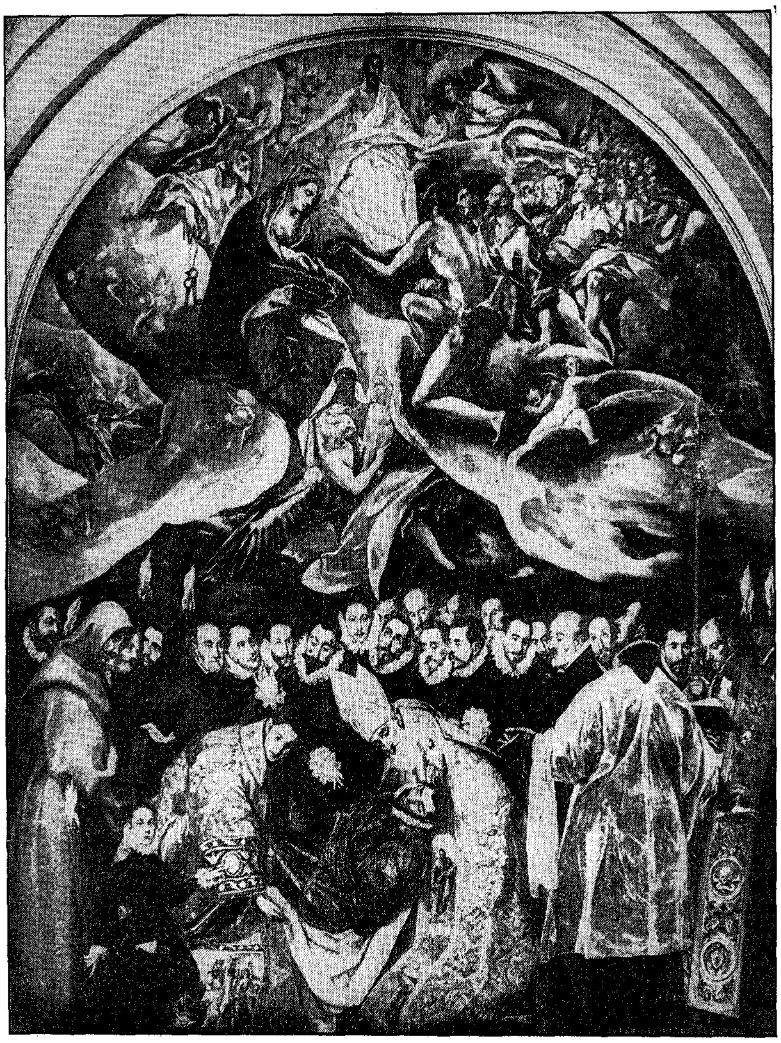
> “Velasquez was an artist, technically a great artist. El Greco was something more, for he was a great thinker, with that wonderful power of embracing every field of art which belonged to some of the great artists of the Renaissance—Cellini, or Leonardo, or Michelangelo. He is of their company. But altho El Greco is undoubtedly a far greater artist than Velasquez, Velasquez will, perhaps, ever have a larger number of admirers, just as Wagner's admirers are a multitude, while the worshipers at Mozart's inmost shrine are comparatively few. Yet only if you prefer the operas of Wagner to those of Mozart may you set Velasquez above El Greco. With music, indeed, El Greco's pictures, more than those of any other artist, have a strange affinity. They are seamless, delicately woven symphonies, a silent music.”

Yet Mr. Bell admits that the peculiarities of El Greco's style are so marked that some critics have explained them by the theory that he was a madman, while others have reached the conclusion that he was afflicted with strabism and astigmatism. Years ago Sir J. C. Robinson remarked that the flickering unrest of all the details in El Greco's pictures affects the uninitiated observer as would a harsh tumult of discordant sounds, and another critic has described him as "a frenzied Tintoretto." And a Toledo correspondent states that so startling is his method in one group of pictures, the "Apostolado," which hang in a Toledo museum, that "many people rush horrified from their presence."

The most famous of El Greco's pictures is "The Burial of the Count of Orgaz," described by a Spanish critic as "the most penetrating page of Spanish painting." Concerning the painting of this canvas some interesting and curious information has just come to light. This information is thus summarized in the London *Morning Post:*



"THE MOST PENETRATING PAGE OF SPANISH PAINTING."

This picture, "The Burial of the Count of Orgaz," hangs in the Church of Santo Tomé, Toledo, for which it was originally painted. El Greco received 1,200 ducats (about $2,400) for it. To-day $25,000 is a common price for his canvases.

"We now have a document showing that El Greco formally engaged himself to paint this picture for the church of Santo Tomé, at Toledo, on March 18, 1586. He undertook to finish it by Christmas of that year. The Archbishop's permission carefully defined the treatment of the subject in every detail. El Greco is to 'paint a procession showing the *cura* and other priests saying the funeral service for Don Gonzalo Rruyz, of Toledo, lord of the town of Orgaz, and how Saint Augustine and Saint Stephen came down to bury the body of this knight, the one holding his head, the other his feet, and placing him in the grave; and must devise around it many persons looking on (*mucha gente que estaba mirando*), and over all this paint the heavens opened in glory.'

"El Greco was to receive, for the present, only one hundred ducats of the price eventually to be fixt. It is now established that a dispute arose between the authorities of the church of Santo Tomé and El Greco as to the value of the picture. It was the custom, when a picture was ordered, to advance a certain sum to the artist, and on the completion of the picture valuers were appointed to decide what further sum was due. He would be a bold man who would attempt now to decide the value of 'El Entierro.' Borrow said of this picture that it would be cheap at £5,000. At a Paris sale in June, 1913, £6,920 was given for a comparatively unimportant 'Holy Family' by El Greco, and over £5,000 each for two others of his pictures. The valuers for the authorities of Santo Tomé fixt the price at 1,200 ducats. The *cura* of Santo Tomé formally protested against so high a sum (*se agravió*), and accordingly new assessors were appointed. This time, however, the sum fixt was even larger—1,600 ducats. The church authorities now appealed to the Archbishop's Court, which on May 30, 1588, condemned 'the said priest and bursar within nine days to give and pay to the said Domenico Teotocopouli of the goods and revenues of the said church the sum of 1,200 ducats,' the amount of the first valuation.

"It was now El Greco's turn to protest, and, seeing that he had the authority of the Archbishop against him, he decided to do so 'before his Holiness the Pope and the Holy Apostolic See, saying that he had received a wrong in that the said church and its priest and bursar had been freed from the said 400 ducats.' On June 20 we find him agreeing to accept the 1,200 ducats."

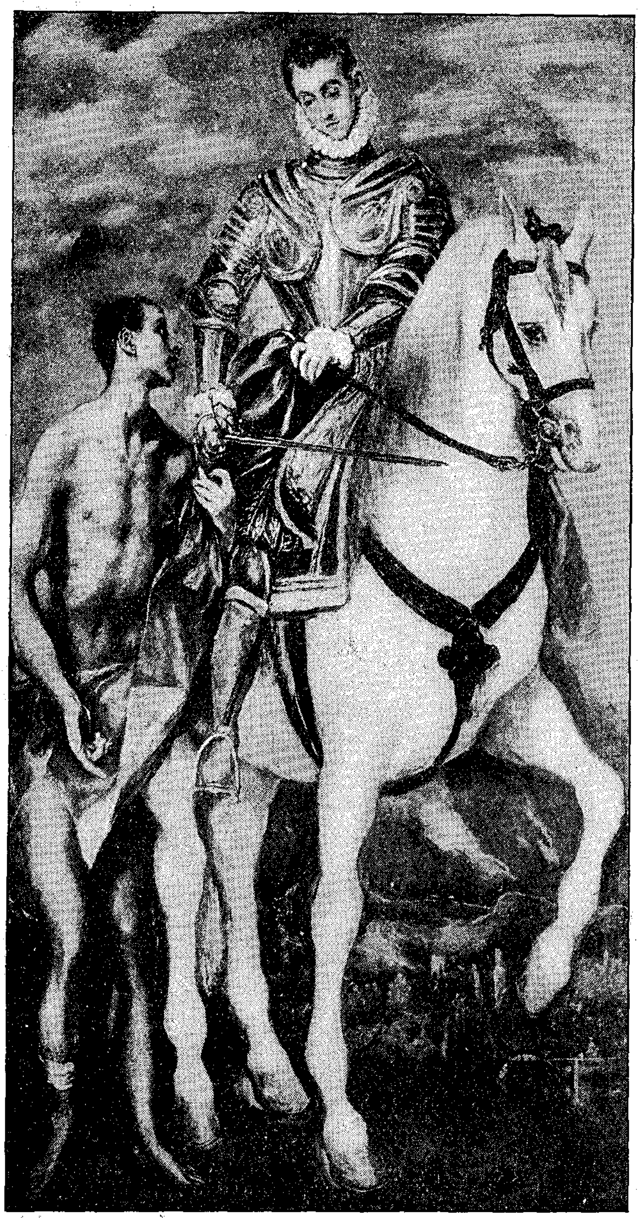
OPERA FOR THE NON-MILLIONAIRE

THE BALANCE-SHEETS of the Century Theater may or may not show the popular opera presented there this year to be a financial success. But it is the success in numbers which leads its directors to feel well content. Over four hundred thousand people attended the two hundred and twenty performances during the season just closed, and the seats whose prices ranged from twenty-five cents to one dollar were never unfilled. Such popular works as "Madame Butterfly" and "The Tales of Hoffmann" drew beyond capacity and sent away many admirers who could not gain admission. Before next season begins the house will be remodeled so that the number of cheaper seats will be increased by more than 40 per cent. This increased capacity for accommodating larger numbers proves to the New York *Sun* a "more complete fulfilment of the ideal with which the Century Opera Company was formed." *The Times* (New York) undertakes an optimistic tone, no doubt, in purposeful opposition to some of those who have decried the artistic merits of the Century's season:

"In an artistic way, the result of the season has been more than might have been expected. In spite of the many difficulties to be overcome, in view of the comparatively short time given to preliminary preparation, some of the productions have been of a remarkable quality from every point of view, musical, dramatic, and pictorial, and all have been vastly better than the occasional performances of opera at low prices hitherto offered in this city. We have no doubt that improvement will be noted next year. The City Club's Committee on Popular Opera, in publishing its statement of the results of the experiment, announces a plan for the organization of a Century Opera Club. No better way to promote general culture could be devised than to support performances of good music. Like the patrons of the Philharmonic and the Symphony Society, the founders and upholders of the popular opera are contributing wisely to the enlightenment and uplift of the community. Good music can rarely be established on a very strong commercial basis. The career of a singer is brief and the value of musical gifts is naturally high. Competent musicians must be paid liberally. The appeal of opera is much larger than that of pure music, and a permanent opera-house in which works of great merit can be heard for little money will be a boon to this city."

The Tribune takes in hand those who have "honestly maintained that there was no room in New York for educative popular-priced opera." What they have based that conviction on, it points out, is the "long list of failures encountered by impresarios anxious to present overambitious or not sufficiently ambitious moderate-priced opera." But this is reverting to the history of a decade or two ago:

"Recently New York has made great progress as a center capable of appreciating and supporting opera of substantial quality, shorn of the accompaniments of mere luxury and fashionable display. A public has developed which is glad to take opera on the same terms on which it is given in most of the cities of Europe. Musical knowledge and interest are broadening, and an enterprise like the Century Opera Company helps to satisfy the demands of tens of thousands of New Yorkers who cannot afford to attend performances at the Metropolitan Opera House."



EL GRECO'S "ST. MARTIN."

In this famous painting, which is now in the United States, we notice the peculiar elongation of the human figure to which El Greco so often resorted. It proves a stumbling-block to some.

The World pays its tribute to the masses·

"In the way of education during the past few months New York has had exceptional opportunities. It was not fashion or love of display that drew so many thousands of people every week to Central Park West. Time is likely to prove that the loyalty of the public to the Century Opera House will be no less lasting than to the Metropolitan with its more pretentious program."

OUR SLIM FICTION OUTPUT

TAKING STOCK of our fiction product of a twelvemonth past, in comparison with that of our British competitors, leaves us "nothing to be proud of," thinks the New York *Evening Post.* "Out of the novels of the spring flight hardly a book of exceptional distinction emerges," declares this appraiser, tho it finds that "if we go back so as to include the novels of the fall of 1913, the balance swings a bit more in our favor, with the advantage still greatly on the other side." If one needs further convincing, a "mere comparison of names" is sufficient, and *The Post* enforces the point by citing Galsworthy, Wells, Conrad, Hewlett, De Morgan, Chesterton, and a whole array of younger men—W. B. Maxwell, James Stevens, Compton MacKenzie, D. H. Lawrence, Gilbert Cannon, and Hugh Walpole, against a far disproportionate list of Americans. On our side of the water,

"We can cite, in the way of novels of more or less serious moment, Mrs. Wharton's 'Custom of the Country,' Mrs. Watts's 'Van Cleve,' and Mr. Dawson's 'The Garden Without Walls.' By stretching a point we may include amiable bits of work like the late Dr. Mitchell's 'Westways' and Meredith Nicholson's 'Otherwise Phyllis.' On the other hand, it is a question whether Mr. Dawson should not be credited to England rather than to America.

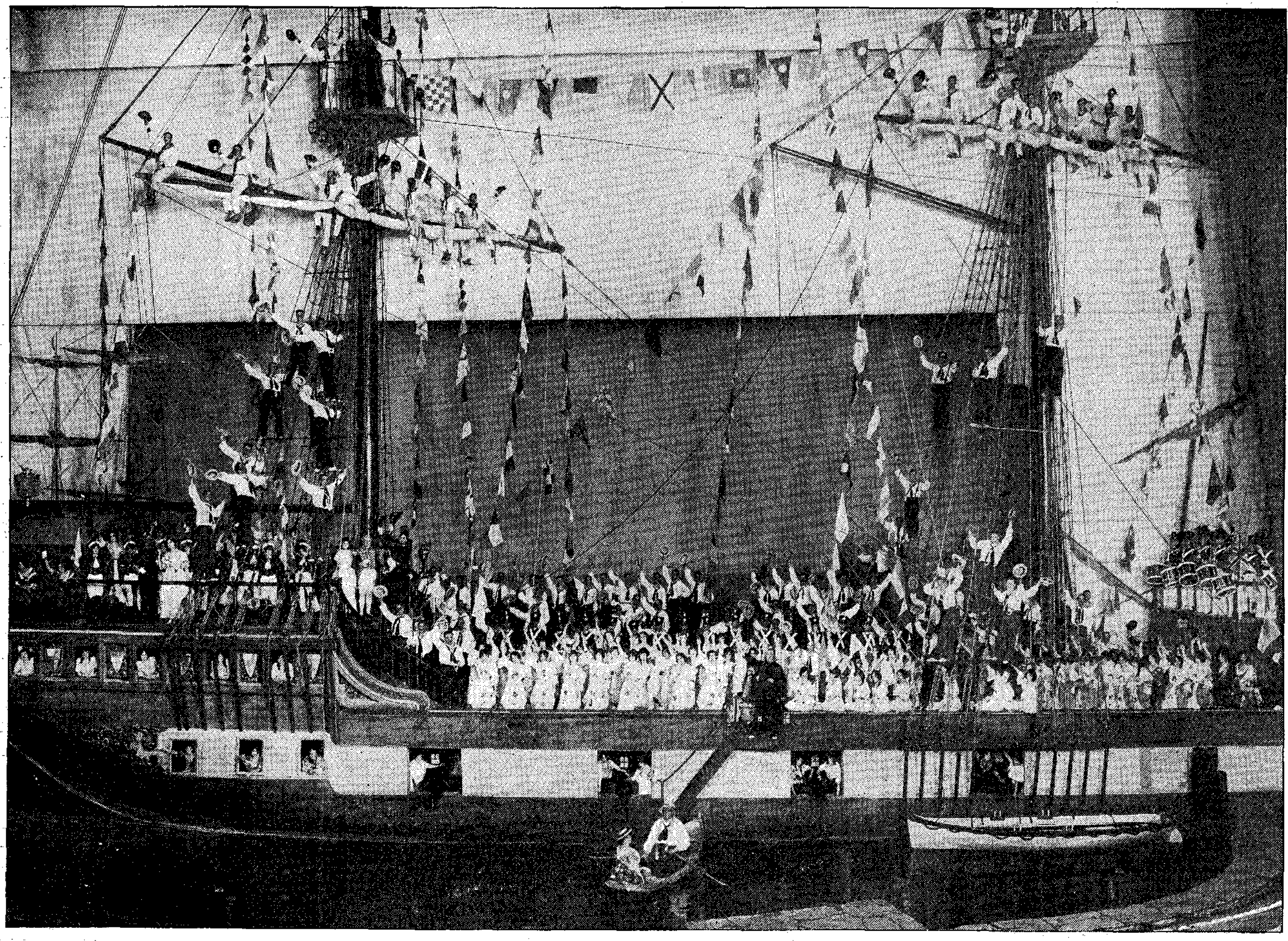
"Let it be admitted that the fiction output of 1913-14 in this country has been a very meager one, to the point of not being representative. Names of respectable strength are obviously missing from our list. Yet we may imagine such names inscribed on our side of the ledger, and still see how strong the account would run against us. We have our moments of exultation when we assert our literary independence of England—we do it more frequently in the theater than in the novel, to be sure—and we have seasons like the present to administer a healthy and necessary dose of humility. Often the reaction goes too far. There is still, without doubt, a very strong tendency toward Anglomania among us. If Mrs. Wharton were an Englishwoman there would be less hesitation in certain intellectual circles to do justice to her splendid talents. Mrs. Watts, writing in England, would be received as a 'serious' writer by serious people in this country who are deceived by the simple, unforced quality of her truthfulness. On the other hand, we are apt to be awed into accepting everything from the pen of H. G. Wells as vitally true and significant, and to pay a little more than is due to the talents of a De Morgan, while we—at least the youngest of us—are rather patronizing to the noble artistry of the veteran W. D. Howells. Yet, with all exceptions taken, the case does run pretty heavily against us; a fact which thoughtful Americans regularly take to heart."

In some of these heart-searchings it has seemed to this writer that "too much emphasis has been laid upon the 'opportunities' that exist here in America for the creation of a great literature"—

"As if great literature could not be produced, and had not been produced, under all opportunities and lack of opportunities, in the desert as well as in swarming cities, under despotisms and under political and social freedom, in great military empires and among petty nationalities. Critics who would shame us in producing the long-delayed 'great American novel' are always throwing the unlimited opportunities of America into our face. The opportunities are there, of course: democracy, vast populations, vast riches, racial complexity, magnificent geographical distances, stupendous economic forces. But none of those things, nor all of those things, when put into a novel, will make it a great novel. What makes a great novel is the soul of man. One soul is enough if honestly observed and honestly set down. That great opportunity is present everywhere. Cervantes found it in Spain and Turgenef in Russia. We do not need the complexity of 100,000,000 people and two dozen strains of blood to foster great literature. Ibsen found plenty of opportunities in his two-by-four Norwegian native land."

The young American writer of talent who is ambitious to do serious work encounters danger of misinterpreting the remarks he hears flung about. His dilemma is thus imagined:

"Opportunities, social conflicts, justice, tyranny—why, the thing apparently to do must be to tackle some 'problem of the



THE "WHOLE BLOOMING BOAT" ON THE HIPPODROME STAGE.

"To build a big ship in a theater and man real rigging with real sailors is an entirely praiseworthy feat," says a critic—but he dubiously adds, "Why drag in Gilbert and Sullivan?" The witty lines of those men are almost lost in these cavernous depths.

day.' And our young writer will immediately start to find his problem, the very captain of industry whom Mr. Herrick rejects, or the decay of religious faith, or the working classes, or suffrage, or rights and wrongs of a more abstract nature, but problems for all that. And with his problem he is lost, especially since he has not the supreme talent which may transmute a problem into universality. No; the trouble with our writers is not that they neglect their opportunities, but that they neglect their opportunity; that they think they are serious when they busy themselves with problems of the day, when they should be busying themselves with men and women."

"PINAFORE" RAISED TO THE *N*TH POWER

SOMETIMES THE THINGS like "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that seem to have been with us always have to justify their continued reappearance by the principle of reduplication. Thus, we have seen the time-worn play made more forceful, if possible, by two *Evas* and six *Topsys*, and heaven knows how many bloodhounds. Just now the old Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "H. M. S. Pinafore," has returned in a new incarnation that puts to blush even her own previous attempts with two *Buttercups* and two *Dick Deadeyes*. It is now to be seen at the Hippodrome in New York through what *Mr. Sam Weller* would have called "a patent double magnifying gas microscope of hextra power." Even that most blasé of reporters, *Town Topics* (New York), thrills at the sight of "the whole blooming boat, floating bravely at anchor in the blue waters of the Hippodrome at Portsmouth—or Portsmouth at the Hippodrome." It goes on lyrically to set before us all the other realistic matters of this revival:

> "Gallant jackies are scaling the riggings, furling the sails, and *Ralph Rackstraw* sings his madrigal in the foremast, high above the deck, while *Buttercup*, with a whole flotilla of bumboat women, arrives quite realistically, with her 'excellent peppermint drops,' in her boat. When 'Pinafore' was announced for the Hippodrome I wondered how they would do it. I had not counted the genius of Mr. Voegtlin. I could not imagine that he would give us a whole ship broadside, with cannon peeping out of the gunports and a crew of 300 of the 'Queen's navee' to help along the illusion. But he did it, and produced the most wonderful and rousing spectacle New York has seen in many a day. . . . The interpolation of several selections from other Gilbert and Sullivan operas extends the musical numbers, but they are all aptly chosen, and those seeing 'Pinafore' at the Hippodrome for the first time would never dream that the songs were dragged in."

The Nation (New York), however, refuses to be comforted by all these things that fill the eye merely. With a kind of Whistlerian wave of the hand it asks, "Why drag in Gilbert and Sullivan?" Still it is not unwilling to praise:

> "As a spectacle there can be nothing but praise for the Hippodrome production; there can be nothing but praise, too, for the management which has afforded a timely demonstration of the fact that overelaboration of the spectacular can not be accomplished without loss of qualities that may be of more importance. To build a big ship in a theater and man real rigging with real sailors is an entirely praiseworthy feat, but why drag in Gilbert and Sullivan? The large chorus is admirably trained, and such ensembles as 'He is an Englishman' naturally go with a tremendous swing; but mere volume of sound plays a very unimportant part in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas; their wit and satire are delicate; their comedy is not of the broad variety. In the Hippodrome production the subtlety of Gilbert's lines is inevitably lost; the words of the lyrics are often difficult to catch in the huge auditorium; the humor must be broadened out of all recognition to gain any effect whatever."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

MANUAL TRAINING FOR CHINESE CHRISTIANS

ONE of the greatest problems in the Christianization of China seems to be to find the best way of emphasizing the fact that Christ was also a carpenter. Industrial education is urged by the Chinese Christians themselves as a means not only of achieving self-support, but as a sociological expedient. *The Chinese Recorder* (Shanghai), published by the American Presbyterian Mission Press, devotes its March number to the subject of industrial education and says editorially, "We do not need apparently to teach trades as such, but we should aim to take advantage of everything that will develop a proper spirit of independence." It wishes to "help elevate the social condition of the laboring classes by increasing their culture without raising them above their environment." The greatest difficulty here presented is a prejudice against manual labor. "Unless forced by necessity and want," we are told, "parents do not like to have their sons learn a trade that would degrade them socially. They would rather have them become loafers and dependents than to have them take to manual labor, even tho it is honest work." With an appreciation of these conditions, C. T. Wang, in one of the contributed articles, urges upon "the missionaries in general and the authorities of mission schools in particular" the opportunity to forestall a repetition of the worst form of labor troubles in the West:

A RARITY AMONG CHINESE STUDENTS,

Who need to learn the dignity of honorable labor.

"There are certain manufactures entering into the acute struggles between well-organized labor and equally well-organized capital in the West, but I believe I am right when I say that these struggles would have been less acute if not altogether avoided had the spirit of love and brotherhood as taught in the Christian faith permeated both labor and capital. In China, industrial development has not advanced to that stage where the interests of labor and capital clash. Would it not be a splendid thing if the Church in China could inculcate a new spirit in the development of industry by inaugurating such a policy of industrial education in the mission schools that great captains of labor and leaders of industry would acknowledge the fact that they are but stewards of God's talents on earth?"

Mission schools in China, it is pointed out by Emmet Stephens, are developing into a great system, from kindergarten to university, "but the majority of their students will not find employment in the triumvirate of teacher, preacher, and physician, therefore we must solve the problem of educating so as to make men and women ready to take their culture and go back to find happiness in doing their share of the world's work." The Ping tu Christian Institute has given the subject a "try-out," and Mr. Stephens enlarges on the results:

"From the beginning we had the unanimous and enthusiastic cooperation of the Chinese Christians, for they see in this system the possibility of training many of the poor, a class indeed numerous, and one whose education is vitally important in the establishment of a republican form of government, and in the extension of the kingdom of God. The people will gladly and abundantly support that form of education in which they believe and which experience proves to be beneficial to the entire race.

"There were so many applications at the beginning of 1913 we found it impossible, on account of limited capacity, to admit those who wished to learn trades while taking elective courses in Bible, geography, etc. Not only so, but we had suddenly to raise the entrance requirements for regular students a whole year in order to keep the number small enough to accommodate them. So unexpected was this tide of new students, it became necessary to allow only those in greatest need to work, and that for a limited number of hours per day. All students who had to make up irregular studies were not permitted to enter the manual-labor classes, and no regular student was given manual labor for more than two hours per day except on Saturdays, lest he should neglect his literary work, which, by the way, the teachers who have been many years in the school testify was the best last year it has ever been.

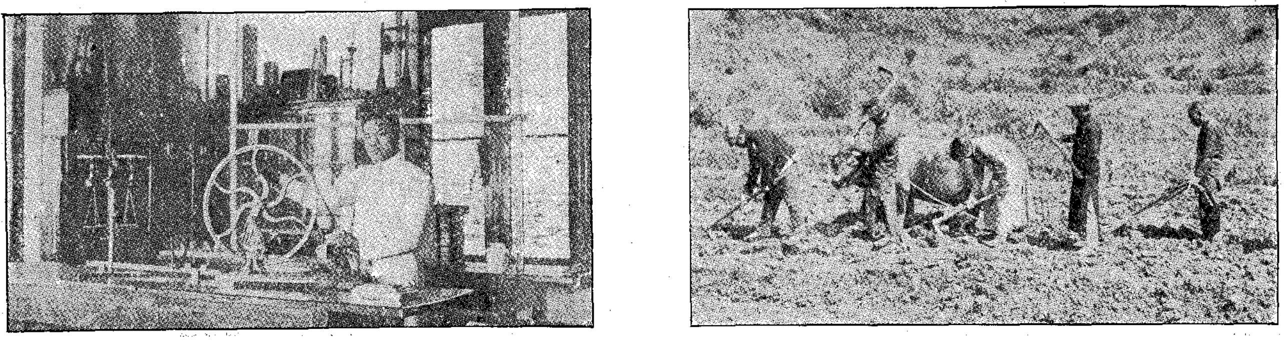
"The wage paid for all kinds of labor that itself pays is two and a half cents per hour, whether teaching a missionary mandarin or filling a ditch with brickbats. Many poor students have thus become largely self-supporting instead of depending on free aid from mission funds. Henceforth we do not furnish a cash for free board to any student.

"The student class in China are sadly in need of some pointed lessons on the dignity of all honorable labor. True education will make a man willing to do his part of the world's work, however humble the task, with the vigor and freedom of a child. When all were safe on shore that cold, dreary morning on Melita, one of the world's greatest scholars, and beyond all question the profoundest preacher of all ages, joined the barbarians in gathering sticks for the fire. The most sublime carpenter of all history first learned the lessons of patient toil in Nazareth, touched the common man's task with a hand divine, and went out to solve the problems of the world. If the missionary will take the lead in China, asking his students to do nothing they do not first or last see him doing, he will get surprizing results. Our difficulty is not the enlisting of students in all sorts of toil, but in supplying the necessary work for all who wish thus to occupy their spare time."

At the Hangchow College the self-help department is conducted on "the communitive method, in distinction from the commercial":

"The latter is more like an employment bureau in connection with an institution, which undertakes to find places of employment, where students will get so much pay for so much work. The work is generally, more likely always, outside of the institution itself. In the communitive method, the department forms an integral part of the institution. The work done by students, tho not exclusively, is for the most part within the institution and for its benefit. This department takes its place with all the other departments, no one being considered superior or inferior to the other. In making out the time-schedule for the daily classroom work, etc., this department comes in for an equal consideration, so that all are correlated together.

"All things being considered, we believe this to be the best method, especially for China. It brings the students under discipline in this department of work, as well as in the departments of study."



HANGCHOW SELF-HELP DEPARTMENT STUDENTS AT WORK.

In this way they become self-supporting instead of depending on free aid from missionary funds.

HOPE FOR GERMAN PROTESTANTISM

DISCOURAGING DESCRIPTIONS of the present state of German Protestantism and gloomy prophecies about its future have been appearing so frequently of late that the editor of *The Lutheran* (Lebanon, Pa.) is glad to find evidence that all is not as black in the land of Luther as it has sometimes been painted. Hopeful predictions are found in what he calls "Germany's leading defender of the faith—the *Kirchenzeitung*"—which mentions certain "signs of a return to a more healthful state of belief." The modern rationalistic teaching has been found insufficient even in Germany, according to this authority. True, many writings of this sort have been printed and offered for sale; "but, as a certain publisher has confessed, people do not want them; they have no power to satisfy the deepest longings of the heart." A second sign of "the powerlessness of the new teaching is not only that its literature no longer attracts readers, but the masses do not care for its preachers." To continue the *Lutheran's* presentation of the *Kirchenzeitung's* optimistic description of the outlook:

"With few exceptions, preachers of the new theology must beg for audiences. Their message awakens no echo, no response. On the other hand, preachers of the old faith, who are filled with its spirit and speak with conviction, are drawing the people after them. Many of their churches are filled to overflowing. Not only do the Bible-Christians come to hear them, but the Moderns as well. Even in their pastoral work among all classes and conditions of men, they find a response to their ministrations that goes far to prove that they have wearied of feeding on husks and want real bread. Often in homes where the portrait of Bebel is found hanging on the wall, there will be by its side a text of Holy Scripture. There are instances where the response to spiritual ministrations has been remarkably hearty.

"Another indication of hunger for the old faith is the fact that multitudes of people, who are seldom seen in the churches, who are among the laboring classes, or employed in stores, factories, offices, and the like, are attracted to the services conducted by evangelists, where the old Gospel is preached in its simplicity and power in churches where standing-room is at a premium. It is significant that this type of preaching which would repel the Moderns is the very thing the masses will listen to with breathless interest.

"What is still more significant is the change that has taken place in theology itself. The *Kirchenzeitung* recalls with gratitude to God that during the past year twelve leading theologians have given their testimony in its columns to the effect that the Apostles' Creed still stands secure. As men of scientific attainment, as well as of faith, they have proclaimed to the world that there is a theology which still holds fast to that creed and will continue to do so, because it is scientific in its methods of research, rather than in spite of it. They have thus given the lie to the oft-repeated assertion that science and faith are incompatible. In fact there has been manifest a remarkable change of attitude toward the old faith in the student-world. A new spirit is here making itself felt, one of the evidences of which is the budding into vigorous life of the German Union of Christian Students. The change came almost overnight. Whereas forty or fifty attended the annual conference several years ago, last year the number was 700. The Student Volunteer Movement of the World now has a membership of 150,000 in 2,000 universities. These all point the finger to a better and brighter day in our Christianity. God grant that this optimism may be amply justified!"

IS CHRIST IN THE RENTED PEW?

AN APPEALING STORY is printed in *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), from a woman who sought church affiliation in a new and strange city, and found it impossible because she couldn't afford to rent a pew. She was overlooked and neglected, first in one church, then in a second, and even her appeals for some others more unfortunate in their poverty than she and her family were carelessly heeded. "We must face the fact," adds Mrs. Virginia Lee at the conclusion of her recital, that the church is "not keeping the commandments of Christ, who gave her definite work to do, the feeding of the hungry, the clothing of the destitute, the lifting of the ancient weight of wo under which the world is staggering." The writer still feels that she should go to church, "but day by day it is growing harder to silence the protests of our spirits as we sit in the presence of this new entombment of our blessed Lord and Master."

More important than her story, perhaps, because it takes a wider view of the situation, is the editorial comment accompanying it in *The Living Church.* "It is easy to show where the writer of the article made her mistake," it says. "Both churches with which she sought affiliation rented their pews":

"It is not pleasant to say it, and the fact is disguised by most of these churches as successfully as they can do it, but a church with rented pews is necessarily a church for people who are able and willing to rent pews. To that extent the church is the private leasehold of the pew-renters. There are always a certain number of pews set aside for 'the poor.' The occupants of those pews are welcome to them. But they do not share equality with pew-renters. They are labeled with the badge of their opprobrium; they are 'the poor.' They are present on sufferance. They are the recipients of 'charity.'

"The result is that 'the poor' in these churches are largely confined to those families for whom the rector occasionally makes an eloquent plea for umpty-nine Christmas dinners, or, in the autumn, for warm winter clothing. They are the relics of a feudal system that has been extinct everywhere except in the Church for some four hundred years. They are the 'retainers' of those collective noble lords and ladies who rent the pews. With becoming tenacity they continue their connection with the parish, their children are invariably in their places in the Sunday-school, and their infants are annually presented at the font for baptism, arrayed in the finery that has been bestowed by the Ladies' Aid Society. With like becoming tenacity they accept the alms of the parish. But the ladies and the women do not mix. Those who sit in the seats of 'the poor' are endued with a becoming humility.

"Of course none of this is intentional. Brotherhoods and girls' friendlies bear testimony to the desire of the pew-renters to bring the 'masses' into the churches. Are not six seats just back of the dress circle reserved for those young men who, willy-nilly, will be brought in by the up-to-date, follow-up methods of the young men of the Brotherhood? Will not friendly ushers bestow the most cordial hand-shake upon them, open their prayer-books at the right places, and urge them to come again?

"There are no better intentions anywhere than those of the pew-renters. They love our incomparable liturgy. They recognize that the Scripture moveth them in sundry places to acknowledge and confess their sins before Almighty God, and at eleven o'clock on Sunday mornings they propose to do it—not being let and hindered by golf or motor engagements which Scripture overlooks. These are the conservative backbone of our communities. They are as opposed to Socialism as they are to the Change of Name, and for like reasons. They move in another world from that of agitators, civil or religious. And they are delightful people socially. They have made Episcopalianism the most respectable sect in Christendom. Their children graduate from the catechism into Society, and their patronage of Holy Matrimony begins with a church function that vies with the opera in its splendor, and in other respects.

"When the Virginia Lees move into these select environments, armed only with an introduction from a Bishop and the possession of some Christian religion, it is inevitable that there will result a clash of civilizations similar to that which Commodore Perry introduced into Japan. Neither party can understand the other. Virginia Lee and her family simply did not fit into the seats assigned to 'the poor' nor into those reserved for 'young men,' nor into those for 'strangers,' while they did not have the money to join the select society of pew-renters. In a highly classified society they did not fit into the classifications. Rector, parish visitor, and people intended to be just as friendly as the best culture of the Episcopalian religion could make them. And not one of them dreamed that they had no place for Virginia Lee. They lived and moved and had their being in a society that did not know there were any Virginia Lees. They do not know it even now. If the Incarnate Christ were likewise to enter their doors He would likewise be among the unclassified."

The sensible alternative, for Virginia Lee, of course, is the church that doesn't rent its pews, and she needn't label herself "second class" thereby, argues this paper:

"For the blessing of the 'free' church—the term may easily be made a misnomer—is that it is not a church of social classifications. It is also not a cheap church. The well-to-do within its borders pay considerably more for their religious privileges than it would cost them in the Church of the Episcopal Introduction, and they obtain much less for their investment—unless one counts spiritual things. There is a good deal said about money in the free church, and the people of small means are frankly told that they are expected to help. But there are no seats for 'the poor,' and the Virginia Lees enter upon a precise equality with everybody else in the parish. A 'free church' does not mean a church that costs nothing; it means a church in which offerings are freely given without expectation of buying privilege, and in which accommodations are free irrespective of the size of the offering. It is the people, rather than the church, that enjoy freedom.

"Happily, the free-church idea has taken such hold upon American churchmen that over eighty per cent. of our churches are now emancipated from rental of pews. But there has to be a big ideal set before a parish before it dares to enter upon a larger, emancipated life; and until the people have seen that ideal, it is impossible for them to seek emancipation. Freedom never has been greatly desired by the masses of those who are not free. Only by the free is freedom appreciated. It is written that 'Jerusalem which is above is free, and is the mother of us all.' Those whose spiritual life demands for its expression the freedom of opportunity for service and for worship necessarily require a free church."

Will the church, asks this journal, ever awake to her opportunity to be, not the club-house of the well-to-do, but the spiritual expression of the American people? And it answers:

"Not until her sympathies are so awakened that what concerns every man, every woman, every child, concerns the Church. Life is one, be it in time or in eternity. If the Church is not interested in solving the problem of poverty, the problem of the unemployable, the problem of lack of opportunities, the problem of industrial accidents, the problem of the child, the problem of woman in industry, she can not excuse herself on the ground that hers is the problem of eternal life. For life in time is a part of eternal life, and the environment of the life of probation is that which tends largely to pull upward or to pull downward in eternal life. . . . . . .

"Until our religion molds our life so that we are exponents of Jesus Christ in society, in the body politic, as well as in individual lives, it will not amount to much in eternal valuations.

"God have mercy upon those churches in which the thousands of Virginia Lees have no place!

"Let every rector and every vestryman look upon his own church in a new light, shown by this true experience of Virginia Lee.

"Lord, is it I?"

WHEN CHURCH AND COLLEGE PART

DENOMINATIONS controlling colleges ought to take warning, say some Southern Methodist writers, from the outcome of the Vanderbilt University case, and either strengthen their connecting bonds or prepare to sever relations with such institutions as prefer "freedom" and secular funds to church guardianship. The Tennessee Supreme Court's decision enabling the university to accept the Carnegie gift in spite of the objections of the Methodist bishops was fully discust in our issue of April 11. The one slender thread now left connecting the Church with Vanderbilt "is the right to confirm trustees under resolutions which are positively humiliating and utterly impossible to the Church." So it seems to the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, which is but one of a large group of Southern Methodist Episcopal weeklies to conclude that such a thread is not worth holding. Yet, on the other hand, the decision is not only popular in Nashville college circles, but "is extremely gratifying to a large and influential body" of Southern Methodists, according to a correspondent of *The Independent*.

But this alleged satisfaction of the Southern Methodists does not seem to be borne out by the comment of the weekly papers supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who may be supposed to speak for a large part of their constituency. They see the Church "divested of all right, title, and interest in an institution which she founded and maintained from its earliest struggles, for the last forty years." So the editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate* concludes that "it is better for the Church and better for Vanderbilt University for this slender, annoying thread to be cut." And herewith concur his brethren in charge of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, *Central Methodist Advocate*, *Texas Christian Advocate*, New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, *North Carolina Christian Advocate*, *Western Methodist*, Baltimore and Richmond *Christian Advocate*, Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, and *Midland Methodist*. Let the Church withdraw entirely from Vanderbilt, counsels *The Florida Christian Advocate* (Lakeland), and then "take steps to provide a real Methodist university, about whose ownership and control there can be no more doubt than there is about one of our churches or parsonages." Meanwhile,

"Let Methodist people patronize their own institutions, and not those which, tho founded and fostered by the Church, repudiate her control and deny her ownership. We had much rather see them patronize their State institutions, which are at least responsible to the people, than one run by a self-perpetuating Board of Trust responsible to nobody and unpleasantly conscious of the fact."

This is a matter, says the Atlanta *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, "far more serious than simply a concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It shows what denominational institutions of learning may expect in the days to come." And we find a writer in the Nashville *Baptist and Reflector* saying:

"Vanderbilt University joins the long procession of schools founded by Christian bodies that, listening to the siren voice of wealth, have in the name of culture and freedom turned away from the faith of the fathers and have brought to naught the sacrifices of the sainted dead."

CURRENT POETRY

“CHALLENGE” is the name of Mr. Louis Untermeyer's new book of poems (The Century Company), but let it not be thought that this poet is one of that great company of modern verse-makers whose sole exercise is to protest and to deny. He is a radical, but an affirmative radical; he is angry at certain traditions, but (like all true poets) he knows the greatness of faith.

Love and democracy are his favorite themes, and few living poets are worthier to sing them. Here is a statement of his philosophy, uttered with such startling directness and sincerity that its value as a personal expression is as great as its value as a work of art.

Summons

By Louis Untermeyer

The eager night and the impetuous winds,
The hints and whispers of a thousand lures,
And all the swift persuasion of the spring
Surged from the stars and stones, and swept me on . . . . . .
The smell of honeysuckles, keen and clear,
Startled and shook me, with the sudden thrill
Of some well-known but half-forgotten voice.
A slender stream became a naked sprite,
Flashed around curious bends, and winked at me
Beyond the turns, alert and mischievous.
A saffron moon, dangling among the trees,
Seemed like a toy balloon caught in the boughs,
Flung there in sport by some too-mirthful breeze . . . . . .
And as it hung there, vivid and unreal,
The whole world's lethargy was brushed away;
The night kept tugging at my torpid mood
And tore it into shreds. A warm air blew
My wintry slothfulness beyond the stars;
And over all indifference there streamed
A myriad urges in one rushing wave . . . . . .
Touched with the lavish miracles of earth,
I felt the brave persistence of the grass;
The far desire of rivulets; the keen,
Unconquerable fervor of the thrush;
The endless labors of the patient worm;
The lichen's strength; the prowess of the ant;
The constancy of flowers; the blind belief
Of ivy climbing slowly toward the sun;
The eternal struggles and eternal deaths—
And yet the groping faith of every root!
Out of old graves arose the cry of life,
Out of the dying came the deathless call.
And thrilling with a new sweet restlessness,
The thing that was my boyhood woke in me—
Dear, foolish fragments made me strong again;
Valiant adventures, dreams of those to come,
And all the vague, heroic hopes of youth,
With fresh abandon, like a fearless laugh,
Leapt up to face the heaven's unconcern. . . . . . .

And then—veil upon veil was torn aside—
Stars, like a host of merry girls and boys,
Danced gaily round me, plucking at my hand;
The night, scorning its ancient mystery,
Leaned down and prest new courage in my heart;
The hermit thrush, throbbing with more than song
Sang with a happy challenge to the skies;
Love, and the faces of a world of children,
Swept like a conquering army through my blood—
And Beauty, rising out of all its forms,
Beauty, the passion of the universe,
Flamed with its joy, a thing too great for tears,
And, like a wine, poured itself out for me
To drink of, to be warmed with, and to go
Refreshed and strengthened to the ceaseless fight;
To meet with confidence the cynic years;
Battling in wars that never can be won,
Seeking the lost cause and the brave defeat!

But Mr. Untermeyer is not always concerned with “the lost cause and the brave defeat.” He makes, sometimes,

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TOMATO SOUP
Campbell's
CONDENSED
21 KINDS
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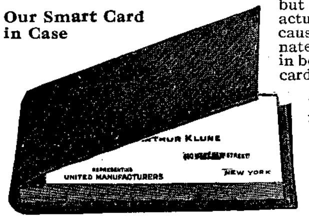

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such entertaining little dramatizations of nature as this:

Envy

By Louis Untermeyer

The willow and the river
  Ripple with silver speech,
And one refrain forever
  They murmur each to each:

"Brook with the silver gravel,
  Would that your lot were mine;
To wander free, to travel
  Where greener valleys shine—
Strange ventures, fresh revealings,
  And, at the end—the sea!
Brook, with your turns and wheelings,
  How rich your life must be."

"Tree with the golden rustling,
  Would that I were so blest,
To cease this stumbling, jostling,
  This feverish unrest.
I join the ocean's riot;
  You stand song-filled—and free!
Tree, with your peace and quiet,
  How rich your life must be."

The willow and the river
  Ripple with silver speech,
And one refrain forever
  They murmur each to each.

Here is a brave little love-song, musical and spirited.

The Stirrup-Cup

By Louis Untermeyer

Your eyes—and a thousand stars
  Leap from the night to aid me;
I scale the impossible bars,
  I laugh at a world that dismayed me.

Your voice—and the thundering skies
  Tremble and cease to appall me—
Coward no longer, I rise
  Spurred for what battles may call me.

Your arms—and my purpose grows strong;
  Your lips—and high passions complete me . . .
For your love, it is armor and Song—
  And where is the thing to defeat me!

The third stanza of "Songs and the Poet" is somewhat weak and irrelevant, but the first two carry a message that some of our modern esthetes should heed.

Songs and the Poet

(For Sara Teasdale)

By Louis Untermeyer

Sing of the rose or of the mire, sing strife
  Or rising moons, the silence or the throng . . .
Poet, it matters not, if Life
    Is in the song.

If Life rekindles it, and if the rimes
  Bear Beauty as their eloquent refrain,
Tho it were sung a thousand times,
    Sing it again!

Thrill us with song—let others preach or rage;
  Make us so thirst for Beauty that we cease
These struggles, and this strident age
    Grows sweet with peace.

From *Lippincott's Magazine* we take this splendid ballad. The subject would appeal to Mr. Henry Newboldt, and not even he could celebrate it more fittingly.

The "Flying Dutchman's" Review

By Frederick H. Martens

Where the mid-Atlantic currents in their foam-
    fleck'd surges sweep,
  Ho, all ye craft that sleep beneath the blue!
The shades of all the ships that ever sank beneath
    the deep
  Meet once a year at midnight for review:

The war-triremes of Athens, the galleys oared of Rome,
The sea-wolves of the Norseman and the rovers of the Dane,
Their ghosts from deeps unsounded, where their hulks lie century grounded,
To keep the tryst of ages rise again.

And in endless ranks extended, mann'd by wraiths of wave-worn dead,
Ho, all ye craft that sleep beneath the blue!
They hoist their fantom anchors, and their fantom sails they spread
To catch the spindrift's stinging breath anew:
The privateers and pirates, the Salley brigantines,
The men-of-war of England and the galleons of Spain,
By grape and round shot shattered, with their banners torn and tattered,
Once more alined they ride the heaving main;

Till a phosphorescent ocean round the navies of the dead,
Ho, all ye craft that keep the rendezvous!
In milky fire upboiling shows 'neath blood-red sails outspread,
The "Flying Dutchman," admiral of the blue:
And every ghostly vessel dips its flag to him once more,
As silent, she drives past him in review.
Into oblivion sailing with her time-gnawed ensigns trailing,
In deeps unplumb'd to bide the call anew!

It is pleasant to find in so sophisticated and deliberately modern a publication as *The New Weekly* the refreshing simplicity of Mr. W. H. Davies's verse. The "curly childhood" of the leaves is an idea which no poet since Elizabethan days, except Mr. Davies, could express.

Early Spring

By W. H. Davies

How sweet this morning air in spring;
When tender is the grass, and wet!
I see some little leaves have not
Outgrown their curly childhood yet;
And cows no longer hurry home,
However sweet a voice cries "Come."

Here, Nature seen on every side,
While that fine bird the skylark sings;
Who now in such a passion is,
He flies by it, and not his wings;
And many a blackbird, thrush, and sparrow
Sing sweeter songs than I may borrow.

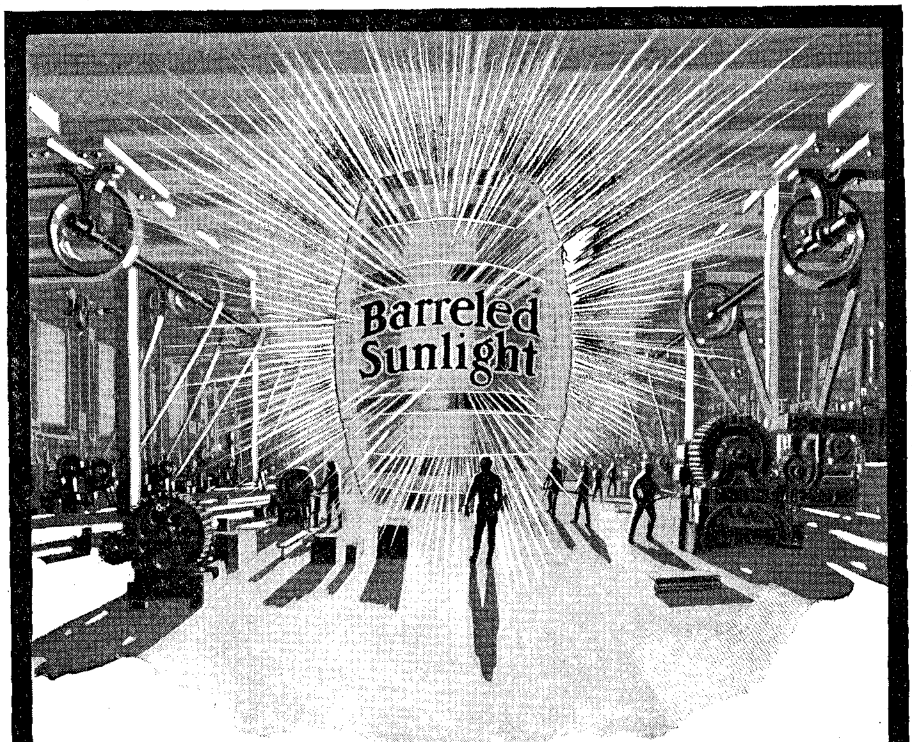
These watery swamps and thickets wild—
Called Nature's slums—to me are more
Than any courts where fountains play,
And men-at-arms guard every door;
For I could sit down here alone,
And count the oak-trees one by one.

Here is a sonnet, typically well constructed, by Mahlon Leonard Fisher. We take it from *The Bellman*. In that magazine appeared also the sonnet "On a Sculptured Head of Christ," quoted in these columns several weeks ago.

Foretaste

Mahlon Leonard Fisher

All day the slow clouds drifted where I slept,
On one high hill more lonely than the rest:
Anon they laid white hands upon my breast,
As if in doubt, then slowly nowhere crept.
So light the Wind meseemed he stedfast kept
Soft fingers on his harp to still the sound.
No whisper came, save when a daisy found
Bright footprints where the swift-shod Dawn had stept!
Low murmurs mounted drowsy from the town,
Like some dream-city's undertone scarce heard,
Or hinted night-time twitterings of a bird
Which feared the new moon's earth-shine for a frown—
Or did I hear, in sleep, hushed hearts that said:
"So will it be when thou art truly dead!"



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Rice's Mill White made a trade name of the words "Mill White." None of its imitations has its elastic, permanent qualities. No other paint manufacturer can use the Rice process. Rice's Mill White for ten years has proved itself unequalled for illuminating power, sanitary qualities and low ultimate cost.

Rice's Mill White is sold direct from our factory, in barrels containing sufficient paint to cover 20,000 square feet, one coat. If you have that area of ceiling and wall space to cover,

Write for Booklet and Sample Board

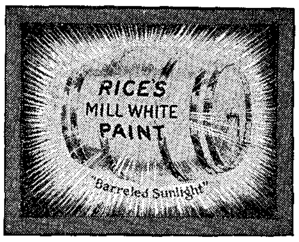
Ask for our booklet, "More Light." Write today.

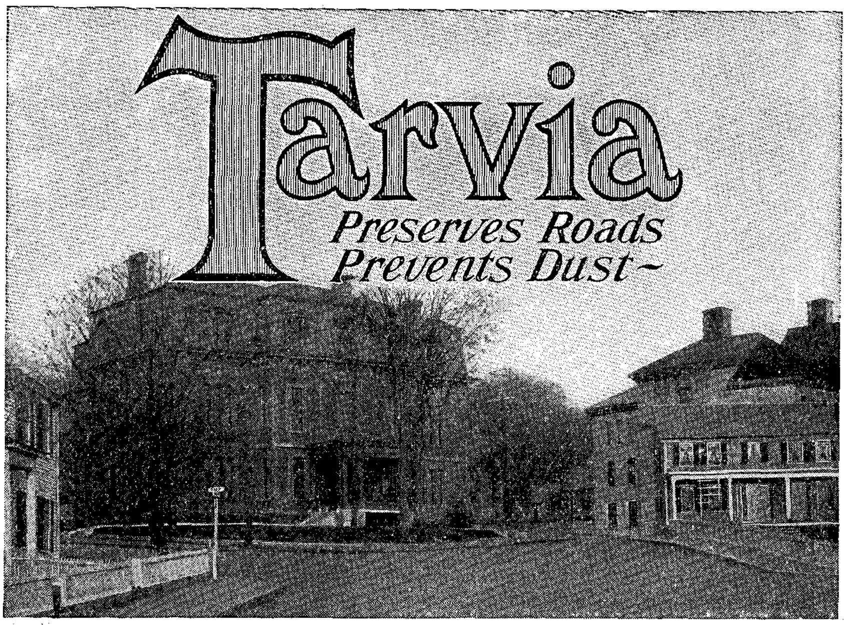
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.
No. 29 Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

RICE'S GRANOLITH

A tough and elastic permanent finish for concrete walls. Becomes a part of the cement to which it is applied. One coat sufficient, unless a gloss is desired. Makes the best possible primer on inside concrete and brick for a second coat of Rice's Mill White Paint, giving a tile-like enamel finish at no more expense than lead and oil paint.

FOR CONCRETE SURFACES





Academy Street, Fitchburg, Mass. Constructed with "Tarvia X". One of the many streets constructed in Fitchburg during the last ten years with Tarvia, some with grades up to 14 per cent.

How roads wear out—

MACADAM roads disintegrate by various processes. Automobiles destroy the surface, pulverizing and loosening it so that it blows away in the form of dust. When the top coat of screenings is thus destroyed the road has lost its roof, and water, instead of being shed quickly to the gutters, penetrates into the lower layers of larger stone and does endless damage.

Under heavy loads ordinary macadam undergoes a certain amount of internal movement which is very destructive. The stones below the surface, grinding against each other under great pressure, exert a mutually abrasive effect, resulting in a general disintegration and breaking-down.

The modern way to protect roads against such wear is to bond them with Tarvia.

Tarvia is a dense, viscid compound of coal tar. It fills the voids between the stones and forms a tough, plastic matrix. On the Tarvia surface thus formed automobile wheels do no damage, since the tenacity of the Tarvia is great enough to resist the traffic.

Used in the interior of the road, Tarvia keeps the stone in its proper position and prevents internal shifting, rubbing and grinding. These two results of the use of Tarvia bring about great economies in maintenance.

A tarviated road lasts so much longer and needs so little care that the cost of the Tarvia is more than compensated for.

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The well-known Marinello Beautifiers contained in this box are used daily by millions of women.

We will send a Beauty Box **free** to every woman sending the coupon so that she may know how Marinello Creams and Powders whiten, cleanse, clear up complexions, keep them in loveliness as radiant as a June morning, with the skin as full of freshness and bloom, as soft and velvety as the rose.

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Write today. Enclose two dimes and three two-cent stamps with this Coupon

Send the Coupon

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66 Mallers Bldg., Chicago

Enclosed please find two dimes and three two-cent stamps (the cost of packing and mailing) the FREE Beauty Box to

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MAYO AT TAMPICO

IT was gasoline, notes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, that made Rear-Admiral Thomas Henry Mayo an international figure. Gasoline and grit, and the long arm of coincidence, seem all to have played a part in securing a place for the Admiral in the annals of the day. The gasoline operated negatively by failing altogether on the launch of the gunboat *Dolphin*. Coincidence brought a party of Huertaistas to the Tampico landing just in time to have their suspicions aroused to an irrational pitch by the arrival of the gasoline-seeking launch. The grit was displayed by the Admiral himself, and this undoubtedly was the most powerful agent of the three in determining that the name of Mayo should be cabled around the world. It is a testimony to our too slight interest in those who serve us that this man has remained wholly unknown to the great majority of Americans until so recently. In the Navy, says *The Public Ledger*, almost any naval officer can tell you a lot of things about Mayo, "the sandy-haired Vermonter," who gave Huerta a lesson in international ethics.

"Mayo was efficient from the day he was graduated," said an officer of the battle-ship *Louisiana* just before that ship sailed for Tampico the other day, "and he has been efficient ever since, in every position he has held, from the day that his active career began on the old monitor *Tennessee* in 1877 until he hoisted his two-starred pennant to the masthead of the battle-ship *Connecticut*, the day after last Christmas, the commander of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet."

Admiral Mayo began his naval career at the age of sixteen, when he appeared as a candidate for Annapolis on the appointment of Worthington Curtis Smith, a Representative from Vermont. Four years later he took the post of Passed Midshipman on one of the old combination steam and sail vessels, and within two years had received his ensign's stripe. His inclination for scientific work, which has since been responsible for his very efficient knowledge of the man-of-war as a fighting machine, led him into such departments as the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Naval Observatory, and the naval branch of the Hydrographic Office at Port Townsend, Washington. The article continues:

Promotion was very slow in those days, but the Spanish War found Mayo a lieutenant, a naval rank corresponding to that of captain in the Army. The records afford no inkling that he performed any particularly conspicuous service during the war period, but, like most of the other officers of his rank, he went through the hostilities on one of the war-ships.

It was as a lieutenant that he served on the gunboat *Bennington*, the little ship on board which occurred the terrible boiler explosion in July, 1906, in which more than sixty bluejackets lost their lives. But Mayo was not of the official personnel of the *Bennington* at the time of that historic naval disaster. His service on the *Bennington* was during the Spanish War.

After the Spanish War, Mayo served as a lieutenant-commander on the battleship *Wisconsin*, and when he reached his captaincy was made the commander of the armored cruiser *California*, then the flagship of the Pacific Fleet, and now one of the ships that have been ordered to the west Mexican waters in connection with the blockade of the Pacific ports of Mexico. . . .

Admiral Mayo was commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco, in the latter part of last year, when he was sent for by Secretary Daniels to discuss with him the proposition to reduce that yard from the status of a first- to a second-class establishment. Mayo came on from the coast, and when he met Secretary Daniels the impression he created was so favorable that the Secretary had him relieved as commandant at Mare Island and assigned him to duty in the Navy Department at Washington.

Secretary Daniels needed an aid for personnel. There are four aids, as they are called, to the Secretary of the Navy, and they occupy very important, responsible, and influential positions. They are the Secretary of the Navy's cabinet and were instituted under the reorganization effected by George von L. Meyer when he held the naval portfolio, mainly for the purpose of overcoming the power of the chiefs of naval bureaus who held their offices by statutory authority. Mr. Daniels was so imprest with the high qualifications of Captain Mayo that he appointed him to take charge of the personnel branch of the work assigned to the so-called aids.

However, Mayo, promoted last year to the rank of Rear-Admiral, did not want to remain on duty in the Navy Department. He was anxious to get to sea and "fly his flag," as the saying is in the service. In preparation for a flag command he went to the Naval War College at Newport in November, 1913, for a course of study and had been there hardly six weeks when, on December 18, he received his commission as Rear-Admiral, and only a few days later was assigned by Secretary Daniels to take command of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, then in Mexican waters.

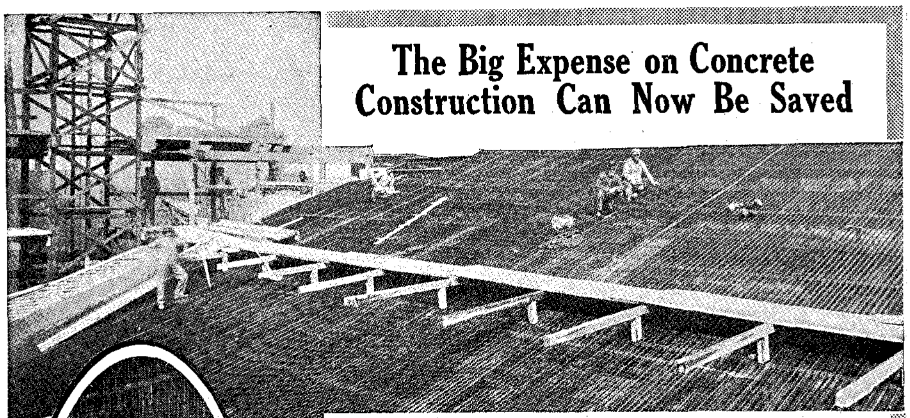
This assignment was intended as an expression of the great confidence that Mr. Daniels has in his ability and general standing. The present Secretary of the Navy was looking for good men to take responsible positions with the fleet in protecting American interests on the coast of Mexico.

And this confidence was thus shown almost the moment Mayo became a Rear-Admiral, and has been thoroughly justified—how, all the world now knows.

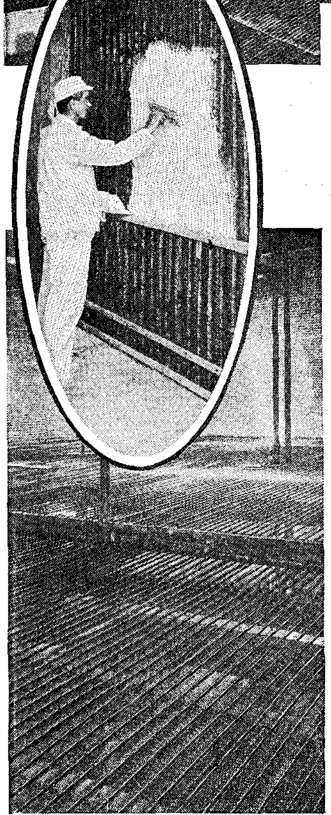
Mention is made of one service that Admiral Mayo had already done the American people while at Tampico that is not generally known:

The confidence felt in Admiral Mayo was

(*Continued on page* 1060)



The Big Expense on Concrete Construction Can Now Be Saved



THE big expense for concrete forms, the immense dead weight of concrete roofs, have discouraged builders from enjoying the great advantages of this fireproof, enduring construction.

The building of temporary forms, necessary in the old method of concrete construction, meant heavy costs for only temporary work.

Self-Sentering, the new form of expanded metal, has removed the handicap—the waste time. It has made possible all concrete construction without forms. You can now have floors, ceilings, side walls and roofs built in a fraction of the time required by old methods and at a fraction of the cost. Self-Sentering makes a 2-inch concrete roof—rigid, fireproof, enduring—an economical possibility. Pitched, curved or flat roofs are built with equal facility with Self-Sentering. Two-inch Self-Sentering partitions—strong and rigid—replace six-inch walls and add floor space.

Self-Sentering has brought about this change because it is both reinforcement and form combined, and your money is spent on *permanent* construction, not wasted on temporary work.

Learn of the Modern Form of Concrete Construction

Write us of your plans and let our advice help you to better, more economical building. Tell us your architect's or builder's name so we can co-operate for your benefit.

Fireproofing Handbook—Free

96 pages telling about Self-Sentering and its many uses in concrete building. Send for a copy.

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You'll know it by its Diamond Mesh]

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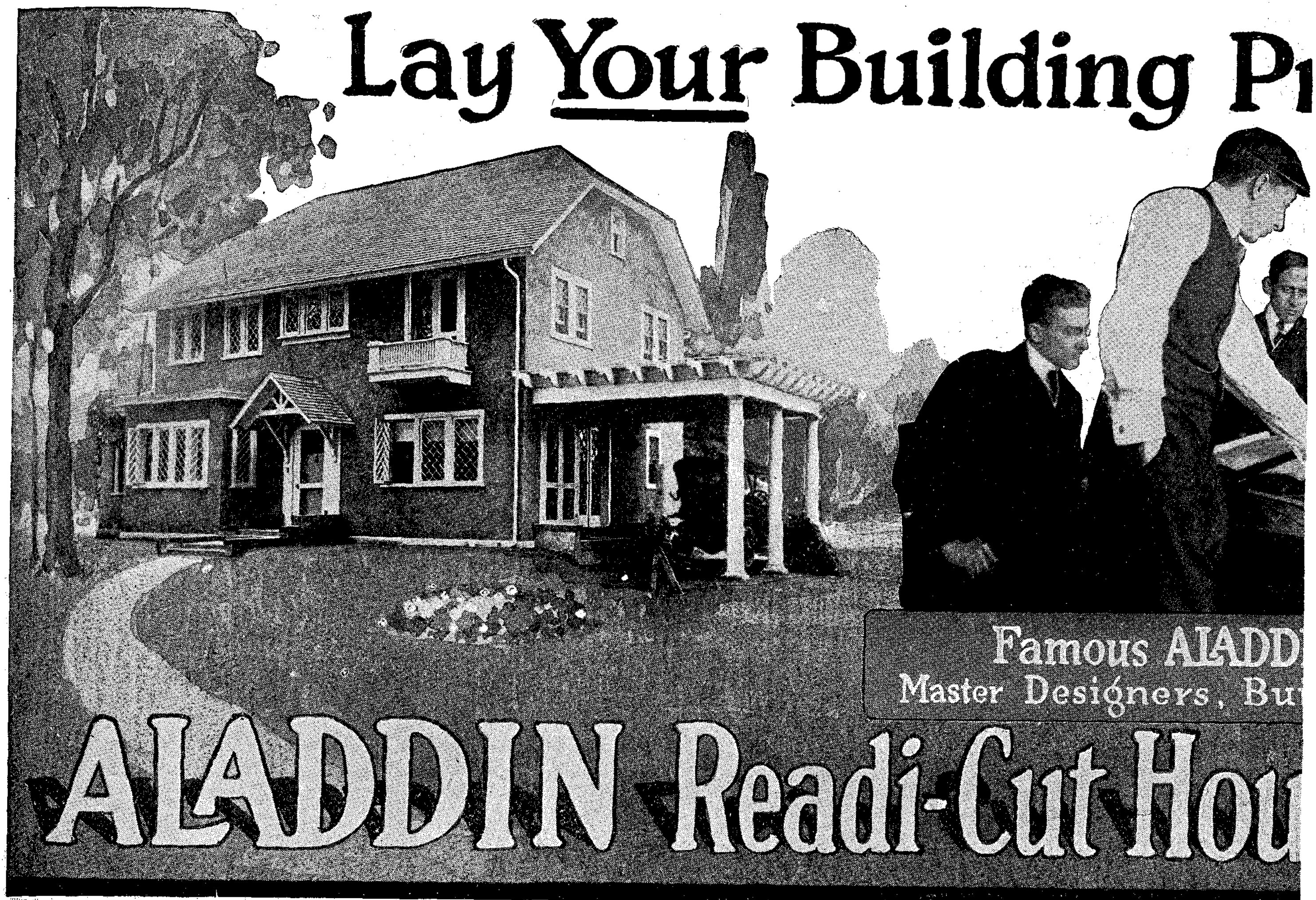

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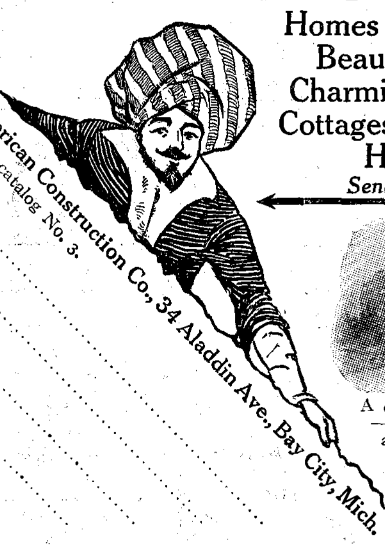

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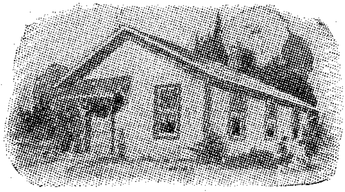

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I'll pay $1.00 per knot for every knot any customer can find in our Red Cedar Siding shipped from Bay City. I stand ready to prove to you in this way that the lumber in ALADDIN houses is higher in grade throughout than is regularly carried by any seller of lumber in America. Clear Siding, Clear Flooring, Clear Interior Finish and Clear Shingles are furnished for every ALADDIN dwelling house.

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READI-CUT HOUSES
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This Charming $1800 House Shipped Anywhere

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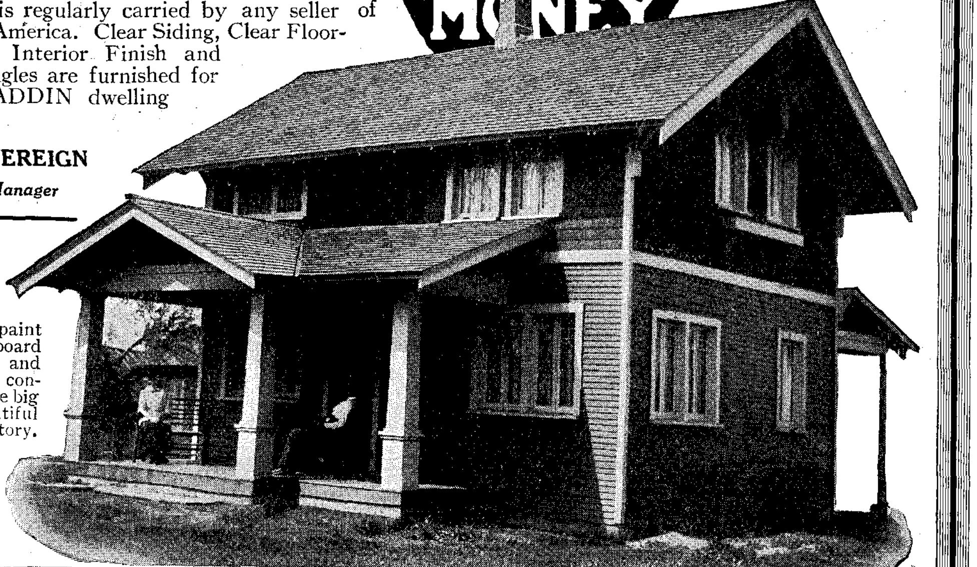

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THIS trade mark represents the Standard of Excellence all over the world. The serial guarantee number is a duplicate of that appearing on the printed guarantee that accompanies every K-W Master Vibrator.

In buying your Master Vibrator, insist upon these identification marks. *Beware of imitations.*

The fact that over 90,000 Ford owners are getting efficient, reliable service from K-W Master Vibrators is conclusive proof that the K-W is electrically right. Ask any user of a K-W Master Vibrator what it is doing for him every day.

$15 with regular kick switch
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K-W Master Vibrators are sold by reliable dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send it, postpaid upon receipt of price.

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This may seem a foolish question.

Yet the area of automobile upholstery made from one cow's hide is about three times that of the whole hide.

How?

By splitting the hide into three sheets, and coating and embossing the "splits" in imitation of grain leather.

Coated split leather is therefore artificial leather much inferior to

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which is scientifically made artificial leather based on a fabric much stronger and more uniform than the fleshy split, but coated and embossed in the same way.

The difference is all in favor of Fabrikoid, which is guaranteed superior to any coated split. Not affected by water, heat or cold. Several leading makers have adopted it. Any maker can furnish on your car if you order it so.

Send 50c for sample 18x25 inches. Enough to cover a chair seat. Mention this weekly and specify Black Motor Quality Fabrikoid.

DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DEL. TORONTO, ONT.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1057)

confirmed very recently, when he served notice on the battling Federals and Constitutionalists at Tampico that he had created a neutral zone ashore and would be very much pleased indeed if they would go elsewhere when they wanted to shoot at each other. Within the zone was much valuable property belonging to American citizens and British subjects, and through Admiral Mayo's action, for his directions were observed by the combatants, this property was saved from destruction.

When Admiral Dewey was in Manila Bay, he stopt all communication between the islands and the rest of the world, because he wished, so rumor says, to take the whole responsibility upon himself and trust in his superior knowledge of the situation. Of Admiral Mayo's conduct we read:

> Admiral Mayo did not cut the telegraph cable, but he did something that required equal forceful decision. When he learned that an officer and some enlisted men from one of his ships had suffered an indignity at the hands of Mexican soldiers ashore at Tampico he did not communicate with any superior officer or with Washington before taking the action that he deemed necessary. He acted first and communicated afterward.

In personality, we learn, the Admiral combines the qualities of a strict disciplinarian with those of friendliness and geniality. Tho he is forceful, he is still quiet, modest, and unassuming. A description of his appearance is given:

> Admiral Mayo is neither big nor little physically. He is a happy medium so far as size is concerned. His sandy hair is accompanied, as is generally the case, by eyes of deep blue, and his mouth is firm, the jaw firm-set and determined, the nose prominent, and his manner of speaking always deliberate and positive to a degree that sometimes creates on strangers the impression that he is more or less puritanical and flint-hearted. But as a matter of fact the Admiral is one of the biggest-hearted men in the Navy and among its officers one of the most popular.
>
> Like Admiral Fletcher, Admiral Mayo is a man who dislikes publicity, and he does not go in for long sketches in biographical cyclopedias. He is a plain, every-day American sailor, who knows his business and lets it go at that.
>
> "Admiral Mayo," said Lieutenant-Commander Howe, of the *Louisiana*, a few days ago, "impresses you the moment he speaks to you as a man of business and action. There is none of the gingerbread type in him. He does what he thinks is right, and as a rule he does not lose a lot of time doing it, and he never quibbles or hesitates once he makes up his mind what the right course is to pursue."

A hint of prophecy that we are to hear more of this seaman later on is contained in the concluding paragraphs of the article:

> Admiral Mayo was a boy of fifteen when

he became a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Through entering the Academy so young and being graduated within the shortest period possible, he was able to reach his present rank at an earlier age than most officers. He is the baby of his rank in the naval service. He has still more than four years to serve on the active list. It is dollars to doughnuts that if Congress enacts the proposed law enabling the President to designate a limited number of flag-officers as vice-admirals, Mayo will get one of the prizes on account of his conduct in the Tampico incident, even if the trouble with Mexico does not develop proportions that will give him greater opportunity for the display of his genius as a fleet commander.

JAPAN'S JEFFERSONIAN PREMIER

FOLLOWING the failure of Viscount Kiyoura to fill the office of Premier and form a cabinet, the world's interest has become focused upon the new Japanese Premier, Count Okuma. This nobleman has successfully taken office and, according to report, has been accepted by the populace as the one redeeming factor in a long period of unwise, unjust, and expensive government. Nowhere should interest in this man be more keen than in the United States, for, while the idea of a war scare would be regarded as ridiculous just at present, still it is not denied that the foreign policy of Japan—as it will be put into effect by Count Okuma—is a matter that may touch us very nearly. What his policies will be may be said to be determined by the nature of the man himself. What sort of man and what brand of statesman is this new popular hero of Japan? The New York *Sun* gives us a terse but informative account of the new Premier, as follows:

> The formation of a Cabinet in Japan by Count Shigenobu Okuma is of vital importance to the United States as the shadow deepens over its relations with Mexico. Okuma is the incarnation of all that is proud, spirited, and self-conscious in the patriotism of Japan. A Samurai by birth, he is intensely democratic, and therefore universally popular. His policies are progressive and bold; at the same time he is a man of broad horizon, with a profound knowledge of world politics. Japan owes to him Waseda University, and this fact, together with his human sympathies, his many accomplishments, his encouragement of agriculture as well as education, and his reputation as an oracle, have caused his admirers to compare him with Thomas Jefferson, who has been an inspiration to Count Okuma all his life.
>
> It has been said that Okuma represents the public opinion of Japan. That was never so true as it is to-day. He reflects the sentiments and the aspirations of modern Japan, and has a passionate yearning for its recognition as the equal of any western Power, without exception. In domestic affairs representative govern-

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In Hilly Cities—
there are more Detroit Electrics
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Hilly cities provide the supreme test for any electric car—for its power, its speed, its economy. And the electric that leads all others on the hills is all the more desirable for level cities. As evidence, every third electric car sold today is a Detroit Electric.

In every hilly city in the United States you find more Detroit Electrics than any other make. 74 per cent. of the electric cars in Seattle are Detroit Electrics. They lead also in Kansas City, in Cincinnati, in San Francisco, in the hilly residence suburbs of Boston and Philadelphia.

In choosing your car, consider the electric with the record for greatest success on hills and in level cities alike. Detroit Electric catalog and the name of your nearest dealer on request.

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Largest manufacturers of electric pleasure vehicles

Belle Didn't Worry:—
"Might have been anxious before we got a Basline Autowline—but now, a breakdown is just a matter of letting some nice young man tow us home; that's all!"

Basline Autowline
"The Little Steel Rope With The Big Pull"
gives the motorist a feeling of real security. He knows that ordinary road troubles won't leave him crippled miles from repairs. He can receive help—or give it—and is satisfied. Basline Autowline is made of Yellow Strand—the sturdy steel wire rope that is used for constructing and engineering purposes the world over. About 25 feet long, ¼-inch diameter, 4½ pounds weight. Sold by all supply dealers. Price, east of Rocky Mountains, $3.95. Also made in larger and heavier size for commercial trucks.
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Now Being Sold
Direct to You
for
$50
instead of $70

Here's the proposition! Manufacturer's cost *plus* advertising expense *plus* 10% profit. It comes to within a few cents of $50—and the price to you direct is **$50**, with all extras.

Get this fact—the Speedaway Motor that we are now offering at $50 is the same motor that has been selling at $70. It includes—

Built-In Reversible Magneto. Silent underwater exhaust. Self-locking tiller device. A real rudder. Disappearing crank handle. Water-cooled engine. The 2 cycle, 2 h. p. motor gives a speed of 8 to 10 miles per hour. The entire motor weighs only 52 lbs. and can be applied to any boat or canoe in a minute.

We have simply decided to sell this motor direct to you and give you the benefit of the $20 which has been going to the dealer.

Built-In Reversible Magneto

The price of the Speedaway with magneto built in is only **$59**—**$9** over the price of the standard motor. This is an even more liberal offer than the standard motor at **$50.**

Don't buy on the strength of this advertisement, but send for our Engineering Specifications and investigate. You will find that the Speedaway is at least the equal of any motor in the market—and it sells at $20 less.

Write today for our Engineering Specifications

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37-Inch Tear Repaired With
TIRE-DOH

That's but one of the many remarkable repairs in innertubes, Tire-Doh has made. It is a marvel for puncture and blowouts. Applied without heat or tools. Sets and becomes part of tire in a few minutes. (Not a tire filler.)

In four years Tire-Doh has made friends among 250,000 motorists.

Complete Outfit $1.00
enough for 50 ordinary punctures. To apply, clean around tear, put on cement and fill tear with Tire-Doh. Also good for cuts and sand blisters in casings.

Get a can of Tire-Doh now and use it on your next puncture. Satisfaction or money back. If your dealer can't supply you send $1.00 to us for outfit, prepaid. Send for **free** booklet, **"Keeping the Car New,"** full of money-saving repair hints.
ATLAS AUTO SUPPLY CO., 3251 W. Lake Street, CHICAGO

ment is his stedfast policy; in foreign affairs he is tenacious of the idea that the welfare of Japan depends upon her paramount influence in the far East. Count Okuma knows the United States, and is a cordial friend of this country, with the reservation that it must not interfere with the destiny of Japan and must accord her the rights and privileges of the most-favored nations.

Under the Premiership of Count Okuma a strong foreign policy will be in order if he has been sincere in his professions as a leader of the Progressionists, which may be assumed; and further naval expansion may be expected. Looking far into the future he has predicted Japanese emigration on a considerable scale to South America—Mexico he regards as no field for Japanese enterprise; but at present he urges that Japan devote all her attention to the development of Korea, Manchuria, and Formosa. He maintains that if the United States ever sells the Philippines they should be conveyed to Japan as the great Asiatic Power in the far East. This is the Okuma Philippine doctrine.

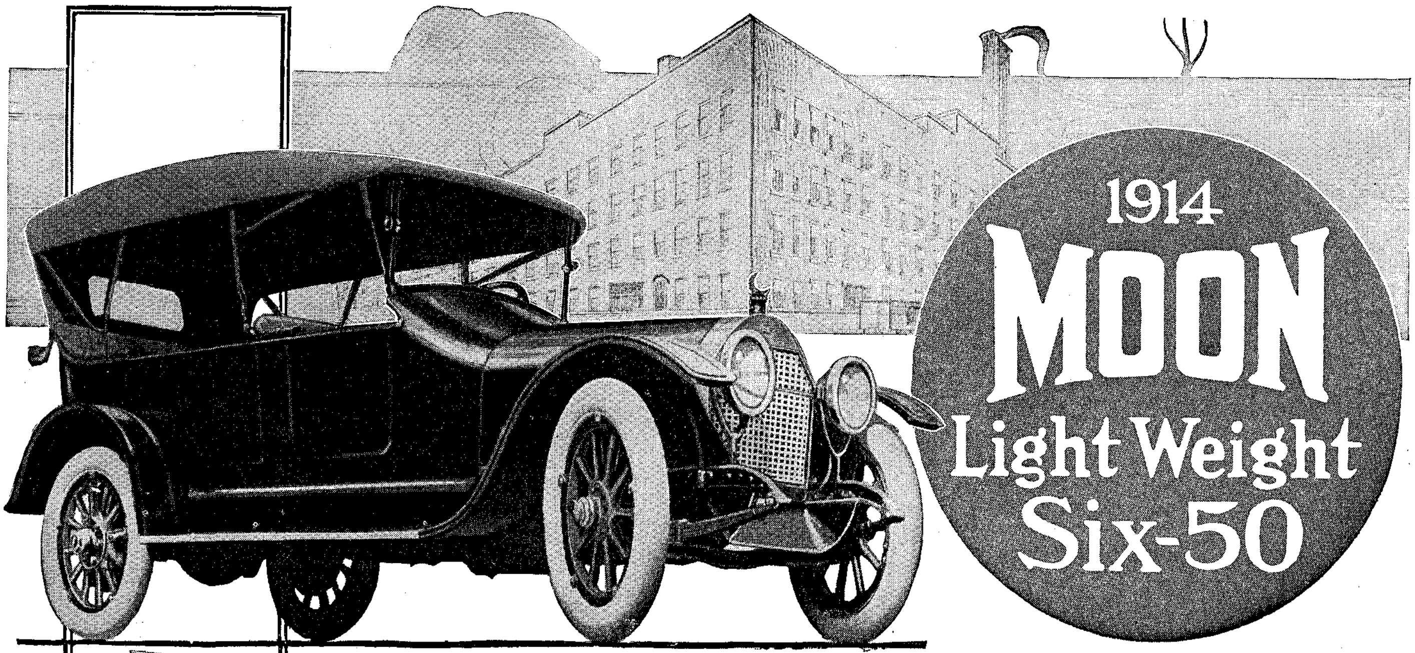
On the question of the California land legislation excluding Japanese from proprietorship, the Count has decided views, which are not in harmony with those held by the Washington Administration. When he brings up the vexed question with Secretary Bryan it is probable that a new treaty reconciling differences between the two countries will be proposed in the interests of Japan. In whatever position Count Okuma takes he will have the Japanese people at his back, for they have a blind faith in his wisdom and patriotism.

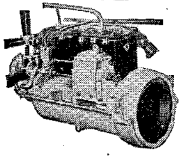
HOW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR O'HARA LOST HIS JOB

THO a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, the reverse seems to be true of a lieutenant-governor. In his own State he holds a remunerative and assured position, but, outside of it, no position at all. It is just possible that half the people one month after election in any State can not for the lives of them say who their lieutenant-governor is, but that is not to be construed as a mark of disapprobation—rather as a sign of that firm and implicit trust that the people always place in one who is wise enough to do nothing conspicuous. As long as a lieutenant-governor stays quietly at home, he may be sure of receiving all honors due him. But let him once stray away and try to be a lieutenant-governor anywhere else, and he is bound to suffer for it. Lieutenant-governors are creatures so rare that they are not even provided for in the game laws. People aren't used to them, and consequently are shy of them, and feel a bit awkward at having one about. They realize that they know very little about their own lieutenant-governor, and therefore resent incursions of the alien and unknown of other States. No one has found this to be more true than did Lieutenant-Governor Barratt O'Hara, of Illinois, not long ago. According to his independent investigation and personal experience, an Illinois lieutenant-governor in Connecticut is worth something less than $4 a week. The Cleveland *Leader* narrates the manner in which this appraisal became known:

> The youthful Lieutenant-Governor—he is thirty-two years old—was in Cleveland yesterday to confer with Mayor Baker. He invited the mayor to visit Illinois during the summer and assist him in his campaign for the Senatorial nomination. He is on his way to Chicago, after a month spent in the East, investigating economic conditions. In Washington Thursday he conferred with Secretary of State Bryan concerning his candidacy.
>
> The Lieutenant-Governor told for the first time yesterday of how he discovered his worth in the economic world and revealed the fact that Mrs. O'Hara, who was with him on the trip, is of considerable more value, in an economic sense, than he proved to be.
>
> During the investigation of the Illinois vice commission the minimum-wage scale for girls was one of the principal topics of discussion, and it is one in which the chairman is particularly interested. During their trip the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. O'Hara decided to secure their information first hand.
>
> O'Hara, with two days' growth of beard, drest in a blue flannel shirt and a pair of corduroy trousers, left New York for Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. O'Hara, drest for the part of a working girl, took the same train. At the station they parted and went their respective ways.
>
> The Lieutenant-Governor, desiring to study the conditions surrounding the working girl, applied for a position in a corset factory. He was offered $4 a week. When he demurred, declaring he could not exist on that salary, they informed him it would buy "some bread and hot meat."
>
> He took the "position" and was put to work as a general roustabout. His duties were handling shipping cases and distributing supplies to the girls, throughout the factory.
>
> "I started in to hold the job," he said, in telling the story, "and worked as hard as I could, using as much common sense as I knew how. After work the first evening, I secured a lodging place, which cost me 15 cents a night. My meals each cost me from 5 cents to 15 cents.
>
> "For three days I worked as hard as I could and was congratulating myself on my ability as a worker. But the blow fell suddenly and hard. As I was leaving the third evening the foreman stopt me and told me to get my money at the office. He said they would not need me any more. The next day I found a six-foot, 200-pound man, who knew nothing but how to use his strength, had my place. It was muscle they were paying for. Vocational education would not have helped retention of that position.
>
> "In the meantime Mrs. O'Hara secured a position in a knitting factory at $5 a week. She held her position through the week and was not discharged. It's a bitter pill to think all your life that your wife is worth more than you are. During the time she was at work Mrs. O'Hara received three proposals of marriage. The best catch, from a financial standpoint, was receiving $11 a week, and he was a catch for all the girls."

(*Continued on page* 1064)

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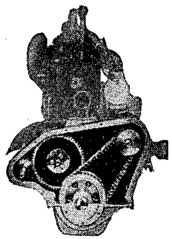
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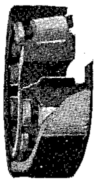
Lighting, Cranking and Ignition System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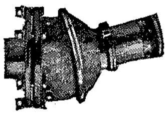
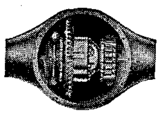
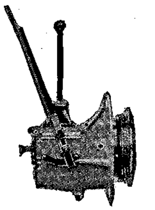
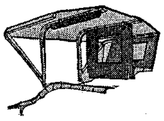

Spicer Joints


Brown-Lipe Differentials


Warner Transmission


Collins Curtains

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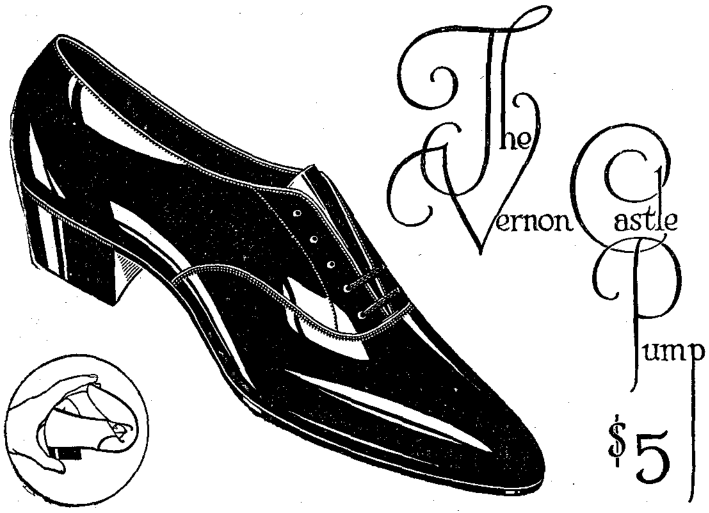

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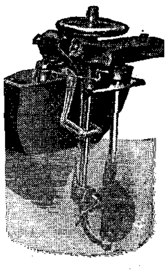

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1062)

A GOOD HORSE STORY

THOSE who fear that the automobile will some day supersede the horse will be glad to hear of one place in the world where the horse performs a duty that no automobile ever invented could accomplish. This is in the San Juan Mountains, Colorado, where the "return horses" are used. These are highly intelligent animals so trained that they will make their way home through miles of trackless timber or mountain land as soon as they are set free by their riders. In the April *Country Life in America*, Enos A. Mills, tells of these remarkable beasts, and of one in particular, Cricket, with whom he spent many adventurous days among these mountains. Of the return horses he says:

There are straggling ponies and old family horses the world over that will sometimes go home over long distances, but the San Juan section is the home of the true return horse, and here you may hire one from liverymen in Silverton, Ouray, and Telluride. Through training and kindness these ponies speedily learn to render faithful and picturesque service. They develop with experience and meet emergencies without hesitation. Storm, fallen trees, a landslide, or drifted snow may block the way; they will find a new one and come home.

The local unwritten law is that these horses are let out at the owner's risk. If killed or stolen, as sometimes happens, the owner is the loser. However, there is another unwritten law which considers the catching or the riding of one of these horses by an outsider in the category of horse-stealing—a serious category in the West.

These horses are a natural result of the topography of the San Juan Mountains, the economic and climatic conditions therein, and were developed by a peculiar force of geographic environment, by a region of steep, high mountains. Many of the mines in these mountains are situated a thousand feet or so up precipitous slopes above the valleys. The railroads, the towns, society, are down in the cañons—so near and yet so far—and the outlet to the big world is through the cañon.

A mine may be only a thousand feet above town, but it will require three or four hours' time and vigorous effort to climb up to it, and not many will make the climb. A miner will walk down from the boarding-house at the mine, but on his return will want to ride up. Some one wants to go to a camp on the opposite side of the mountain. There is no tunnel through, so a traveler rides a return horse to the summit, or pass, here turns the horse loose, and then walks down the other side. By traveling one-half the time undirected, the return horse, at moderate expense, meets a peculiar transportation condition in a satisfactory manner.

It is amusing to find that these horses have with their intelligence acquired some of the traits of their masters. One is the disinclination to submit to what they consider injustice from those who employ them, and an evident intention to abide by the letter of the law. We read:

> "Do not ride Prince quite to the summit," requested the liveryman of a stranger who was starting for the summit. These horses insist on their rights so closely that if one is ridden even a length across the summit he may become sullen and linger on the top for hours, or possibly even drift down the other side of the mountain.

Mr. Mills's interest in the return horses was quickened and deepened by his acquaintanceship with Cricket, a return pony who became literally his "guide, philosopher, and friend" during his stay in the San Juan district. The account of his first meeting with Cricket and of their subsequent adventures is delightful reading to one who has an appreciation of the cleverness and loyalty of animals:

> Our stage in the San Juan Mountains had just gained the top of the grade when an alert, riderless pony trotted into view on a near-by ridge. Saddled and bridled, she was returning home down a zigzag trail after carrying a rider to a mine up the mountain's side. We had one glance at this trim, spirited return horse, from across a narrow gorge, and she disappeared behind a cliff.
>
> A moment later she rounded a point of rocks and came down into the road on a gallop. The stage met her in a narrow place. Indifferent to the wild gorge below, she paused unflinchingly on the rim as the brushing stage dashed by. She was a medium-sized, beautiful bay pony.
>
> "That is Cricket, the wisest return horse in these hills," declared the stage-driver, who proceeded to tell of her triumphant adventures as we drove on to Silverton.
>
> When I went to hire Cricket, her owner said that I might use her as long as I desired, and proudly declared that if she was "turned loose anywhere within thirty miles she would promptly come home or die."
>
> I rode Cricket to Ouray, and on the way we became intimately acquainted. I talked to her, asked questions, scratched the back of her head, examined her feet, and occasionally found something for her to eat. I walked up the steeper stretches of the trail and before evening she followed me like a dog, even when I traveled out of the trail.
>
> Following the road toward the Camp Bird Mine, we met a few horses returning alone, each having that morning carried a rider from Ouray up to the mine. Three of these horses were abreast, trotting merrily, sociably along, now and then giving a pleasant nip at one another.
>
> While in the mine office, a phone call from Ouray inquired concerning Hesperis, who had been sent with a rider to the summit and was more than one hour overdue. Half a mile above the mine we met Hesperis coming deliberately down. He

(*Continued on page 1067*)

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How Motor Cars are Planned and Engineered

Designing and engineering a Timken-Detroit Axle into a particular motor car is a matter of many conferences of many men. Men who view the proposed car from widely different angles.

All have the *ideal* of the finished car and each contributes superior skill and experience, on some particular part of the problem—a problem too big to be settled in one conference, or by one mind.

All the diversity of highly specialized ability requisite to the designing and engineering of all the parts of a complete motor car has never yet been gathered in the organization of any one car-builder. Every motor car builder—without a single exception—buys several of the fundamental component parts of his car from parts-making specialists.

Not one car-builder makes *all* the essential parts such as frame, wheels, springs, axles, bearings, radiator, motor, magneto, carburetor, starting and lighting system, steering gear, universal joints, transmission, body.

The Law of Limitations is the Cause

Human Limitations.—No one car-building organization has mastered all the intricacies of all the essential parts of the car. Every one of them relies upon the specialized knowledge, ability and experience of some parts-making organizations.

Capital Limitations.—If a single car-builder should attempt to design and manufacture every one of the component parts of the car by his own organization his investment in brains, buildings, land, machinery, tools, jigs, patterns, etc., would have to be so colossal as to be unwieldy and unprofitable.

Cost Limitations.—If it were granted that a single car-builder could get and retain the engineering skill needed to thoroughly cover each of the parts and could so divide his organization and concentrate the attention of individuals on the designing and manufacturing problems of each component part—the cost of that single car-builder's output of such parts as axles would, if those axles were as good as Timken's, be prohibitive.

Experience Limitations.—And there would still be lacking one of the greatest sources of progress toward the perfection of each part—broad, universal experience. For the part-specialist works in close relations with the builders of *several* cars, he constantly gains by *their* wide experience, *their* ideas and discoveries. Each, in his desire for the perfection of his car, helps in the perfection of every detail of the integral part.

Progressive car-builders realize that the designing of the complete unit car is work worthy of master engineering minds—a task severe enough even with the help of other minds that have specialized on unit parts and their inter-relations with the other unit parts of the car.

Though car-builders vary in their decisions as to what parts they shall buy yet all do buy several of the fundamental parts of their cars from component parts-makers. But not all avail themselves of that specialized engineering ability—nor are all parts-makers capable of giving it.

Some builders merely "shop" for parts, buying wherever they can buy cheapest. A few builders specify every detail of the parts they buy. Thus, while utilizing the physical investment and manufacturing ability of the parts-maker, they utterly ignore his broad experience which would help them co-ordinate that part with the rest of the car.

Engineering the Part Into the Car

The great majority of car-designers concede that the car's foundations—axles and bearings—can best be inter-designed with the car and manufactured by organizations that devote all their brains, energy, experience and capital to the production of axles and of bearings only.

And most of those designers whose aim is to produce cars that will give the greatest amount of satisfactory use-service depend on the makers of Timken-Detroit Axles and Timken Tapered Roller Bearings for co-operation in designing and making the right axles and bearings for their particular cars.

The names of those cars are printed in a booklet, "The Companies Timken Keeps," which states specifically where, in each model, the Timken Bearings and Axles are used.

This booklet and the two Timken Primers, "On Axles" and "On Bearings" will be mailed free, postpaid on request to Department C-9, either Timken Company.

DTA CO
The Timken-Detroit Axle Co.
Detroit, Michigan
The Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Canton, Ohio
RBT CO

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1065)

was not loafing, as it appeared, but was hampered by a very loose shoe. At the Camp Bird barn he stopt, evidently to have the shoe removed. As soon as this was done, he set off on a swinging trot down the trail. In most cases, when these horses fail to return, or are late, there is good reason for their absence.

Continuing my acquaintance with Cricket, the saddle was taken off and her back rubbed. This she enjoyed. I walked up the steep places, an action that was plainly to her satisfaction. Sometimes, almost a minute at a stretch, I talked to her as if she were a child, speaking in a quiet, conversational manner, and in a merry, make-believe way, pretending that she understood me.

There was, however, more than make-believe in such actions on the part of Cricket's master *pro tem.* He is a firm believer, we are led to assume, in the more humanitarian form of animal-training, based upon the assumption that there is a "language" of feeling possible between man and beast, a sort of temperamental telepathy, that, if developed, can be used with animals, and far more successfully than the customary methods. The writer continues:

Tone is a universal language. Every living thing understands it. If harsh, mean, or threatening, it is so translated and produces feelings of fear or opposition. If gentle, it brings a friendly response. On a few occasions, with quiet movement and friendly continuous talk, I have subdued broncos who were inclined to fight, and at last succeeded in saddling and mounting them, and finally having a ride, without their giving the usual bucking exhibition.

Most horses have capacity for better training than they receive; in fact, the training which a horse usually receives is but accidental. A little purposeful training never fails to develop more responsive and serviceable animals, as well as more valuable and companionable. A stubborn or even vicious horse "might have been" different if he had had a chance—if he had received kind, intelligent teaching. Animal-training is a part of the white man's burden, which he appears not to have carried creditably. However, the patient training of horses has begun and it is likely to become general and will produce results but little short of wonderful.

On the pass we found two ponies just released, who, despite their saddles, were rolling vigorously. This rolling enabled me to understand the importance of every liveryman's caution to strangers, "Be sure to tighten the saddle cinches before you let the pony go." A loose cinch has more than once caught the shoe of a rolling horse and resulted in the death of the animal.

On the summit one rider had neglected to fasten the bridle-reins around the saddle-horn, as he is supposed to do when starting a pony homeward. This failure resulted in one pony entangling a foot in the bridle-rein. When I ran to the pony's relief, it did some lively dodging before it stood still and allowed me to come up and right matters. Another pony, despite close reining up, was eating grass by following along in the bottom and feeding off the banks of a narrow gully. Commonly, these horses are back on time.

We lingered for a time enjoying the ponies that came and went and looking at the magnificent scenes that spread grandly away on every hand from our 13,000-foot viewpoint. A number of riderless ponies that had been ridden up from Telluride accompanied Cricket and me down the winding, scene-commanding road into this picturesque mining-town.

For the night she was placed in a livery barn in Telluride. Before going to bed I went out to see her, and patted and talked to her for several minutes. She watched me leave and gave a pleasant little whinny as the barn door closed.

Here a few days were spent in riding Cricket leisurely up to a number of mines, taking photographs on the way. Whenever we arrived at an exceptionally steep pitch, either in ascending or descending, Cricket invited me to get off and walk. Unbidden, she would stop; after standing for a few seconds, if I made no move to get off, she turned for a look; then if I failed to understand, she laid back her ears and pretended to nip at my feet.

One day as we paused on a point to look down at the steep trail below, a man coming up made a dash to catch a pony that he was just meeting. The pony swerved and struck with both fore feet; he dodged and made a bold, swift grab for the bridle rein, but narrowly missed. He staggered, and before he could recover, the pony wheeled and kicked him headlong. Without looking back, the pony trotted on down the trail as tho nothing had happened. For a moment the man lay stunned, then, slowly rising, he went crawling up the slope.

A well-meaning tenderfoot one day concluded that a riderless pony had broken loose. After lively work he cornered and caught the pony in an alley. The owner appeared just as the pony was being tied to a hitching-post. A crowd gathered and the owner, laughing heartily, dragged the tenderfoot into a saloon.

The writer's second experience with Cricket was a memorable one, and had the pony not deserved the reputation given her as "the wisest return horse in those hills," her rider might easily have failed to return alive from his expedition. Mr. Mills tells how he and Cricket started out for Lizard Head and Mount Wilson. On the second day out, when they were high up, among the clouds, it began to snow heavily. They found themselves forced to plunge and struggle through snow several feet deep, soft and smothering. Cricket proved as "game" a comrade under these difficulties as she had always been. They went on until they were stopt by darkness. Through an accident the saddle, sleeping-bag, and all the food had been lost, so that for two days and nights Mr. Mills had neither food nor shelter. Everywhere he found the roads and paths blocked up with snow and stones and broken timber brought down by the snowslides, so that to find a way by which he might lead Cricket down the

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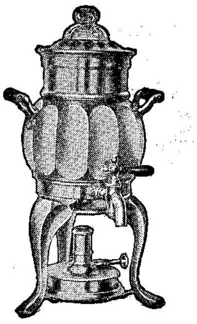

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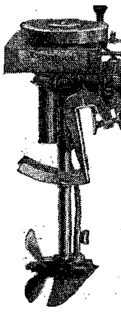

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Those who own an "Evinrude" Detachable Rowboat Motor enjoy an endless vacation for they carry their "Evinrude" with them wherever they wish to go. It clamps to the stern of any rowboat, yours or a rented one, and makes it an eight-mile-an-hour motorboat. Note these exclusive features:

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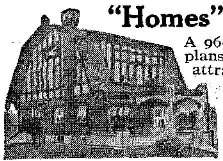

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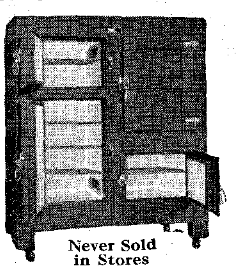
The "Monroe" is the Refrigerator you Have Heard So Much About—the Refrigerator with One-Piece *Genuine Solid Porcelain* Food Compartments—Over an Inch Thick—*Every Corner Rounded* which can be kept free of breeding places for disease germs that poison food which in turn poisons people. *Not* cheap porcelain-*enamel*, but one solid piece of white unbreakable genuine porcelain ware—as easily cleaned as a china bowl—nothing to crack, chip or absorb moisture—not a single crevice, joint, corner or other lodging place for dirt and the germs of disease and decay.



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mountain again seemed almost impossible. Once he was in danger of his life from a snow-slide, and only Cricket's quickness of ear and limb saved both of them. He found himself finally blocked on one side by a gorge and on the other by great piles of fire-killed timber too heavy for his strength. The only apparent solution to the problem was to set fire to the trees and burn a way through. Mr. Mills set out upon this plan valiantly, but little might have been accomplished had not Cricket solved the problem herself much more satisfactorily. He tells of his own attempt:

I led her to the burning-log obstruction. Here several minutes of wrestling with burning log ends opened a way for her. The two or three other masses were more formidable than the first one. In these the logs were so large that a day or more of burning and heavy lifting would be required to break through them. More than two days and nights of hard work had been done without food and I doubted my ability to hold out until a way could be fought through these other heavy timber heaps. Cricket, apparently not caring to be left behind again, came close to me and eagerly watched my every move. To hasten the fire, I commenced to gather an armful of small limbs for it. As limbs were plentiful on the other side of the gorge, I went across on a fallen log, shuffling the snow off the log with my feet.

Looking back and wishing it was safe to call, "Come over, Cricket!" to my astonishment I saw her leap the log and start across. I got out of her way, fearing that to stop her might cause a fatal fall. She had been raised with fallen timber and had walked logs before. As she cleared the edge, I threw my arms around her neck and leapt upon her back. Without saddle or bridle, or any guiding, she took me merrily down the mountainside into the wagon road beyond the snow-slide blockade.

We were in Telluride at midnight.

THE ART OF BEING THREE GENERATIONS YOUNG

UNDER THE CAPTION "How to Live Eighty-five Years and Still Be Happy," James B. Morrow recounts in the Detroit *Free Press* the principal events in the life of Senator Isaac Stephenson, the richest man in Congress. Beginning as chef of a lumber-camp, never borrowing a dollar in his life, taking hard knocks as they came to him, and often inviting them when they did not, this youth of eighty-five has reaped enough of the world's experiences to stock a half-dozen of average lives. He remarks, after being greeted by an acquaintance: "I had lived a long time and was ready to die when that gray-headed old fellow was born." His marvelous memory runs back, clear and distinct, to that day and far beyond, over eighty years into the past.

"My memory of events begins when I was two years and ten months old. That is more than eighty-two years ago. In April, 1832—I was three on the 18th of June—the four children in our family were down with the measles. My mother put a new log on the fire, tucked us snugly in our beds, and said she would go up the road a short distance to see Mrs. Day, who was sick.

"When she returned I was outdoors walking barefoot in the snow. She ran forward, took me in her arms, and with tears streaming down her face, hurried into the house. She dried and rubbed my feet before the fire and, warming me all through, put me back in bed. No harm came of that experience, let me say."

This memory of his earliest youth starts a flood of reminiscences. For the most part they are of the rough life of his lumbering-days, the period that seems to stand out clearest in his memory and to remain dearest to his heart. We read:

Reference is made to an ancient Canadian dead and gone and out of the memory of even his own venerable neighborhood. "I had a prize-fight with him when I was twelve years old," Senator Stephenson said to his New Brunswick caller. "The referee, a much larger boy, threatened to slug us under the ear and knock us down if we didn't stand up and fight like men. Everybody fought in those days, old and young.

"I used to drive forty or sixty miles between logging-camps. Supplies were needed at each. My hands were so numb with cold that I couldn't hold a pencil, let alone write. I had to remember item by item all that I was told—sled-bolts of various lengths and so on. For twenty-nine years I went fishing up the Menominee River. There were never more than forty-three persons in the party and never fewer than thirty-one—boys and guests."

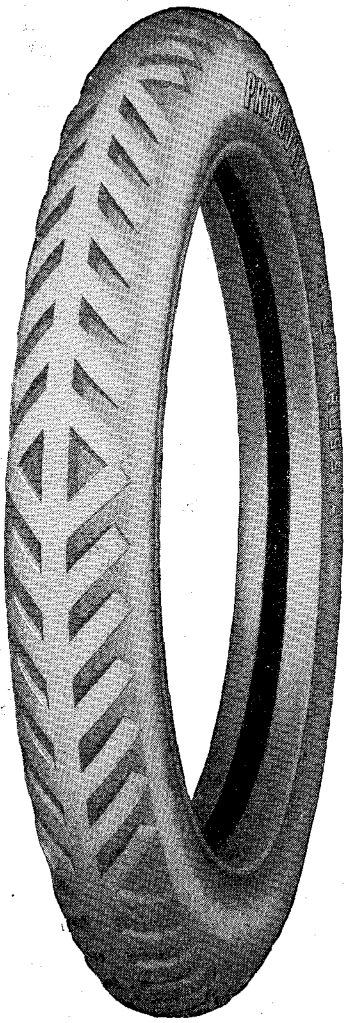
The "boys" were his sailors. "Boys" run his furnaces, works, and mills. "Boys" cultivate his farms. The maids in his house are hired girls. "I never use the word 'servant,'" he said. It's not American; I wince when I hear others say it.

"I gave an order offhand for the supplies we wanted on the first trip," he continued, speaking of his fishing expedition. "I didn't overlook any trifles or necessities. Thought of matches and the quantity, and fish-hooks, of course. So it was from season to season for twenty-nine years without a break, big or little, in the record."

"Is it true," I inquired, "that you were once a cook in a lumber-camp?"

"That was in the summer of 1840—seventy-four years ago. I was eleven, and am not bragging about the quality of my cooking. My father was a contract logger in New Brunswick. I went up the St. John River with fourteen men. We traveled in canoes. So began my personal work in the forests.

"About that time, or a little later, I came to the notice of Jefferson Sinclair, the Napoleon of all lumbermen the world over, then and since. He had been operating in Maine. I was an active boy. Sinclair took a fancy to me and I accompanied him to Bangor, which was his home, where I went to school for a year. Sinclair made me a member of his family and always called me 'son.'



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Read the appreciative words of testimony and tribute bestowed upon this great Water, as voiced in the frank though eloquent statements presented herewith by members of the Medical Fraternity, in themselves of the highest and most unimpeachable standing!

DR. STUART McGUIRE, Richmond, Va., Surgeon in charge of St. Luke's Home, Professor of Principles of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., etc.: "In cases of Headache from lithæmia, of headache from passive congestion of the kidneys, of strangury from concentrated urine and a host of other ills, I always advise *Buffalo Lithia Water.*"

GEORGE BEN JOHNSTON, M. D., LL. D., Richmond, Va., Ex-President Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Ex-President Virginia Medical Society and Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Medical College of Virginia: "*If I* were asked *what mineral* water has the widest range of usefulness, I would unhesitatingly answer, Buffalo Lithia. In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Lithæmia and the like, its beneficial effects are prompt and lasting. * * * Almost any case of Pyelitis and Cystitis will be alleviated by it and many cured. I have had evidence of the undoubted Disintegrating, Solvent and Eliminating powers of this water in Renal Calculus, and have known its long-continued use to *permanently break up* the gravel-forming habit."

The late HUNTER McGUIRE, M. D., LL. D., Ex-President American Medical Association and of Medical Society of Virginia, Late President and Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., etc., said of Buffalo Lithia Water: "I know from constant use of it personally and in practice that the results obtained from its use are far beyond those which would be warranted by the analysis given. I am of the *opinion that* it either contains some wonderful remedial agent as yet undiscovered by medical science or its elements are so delicately combined in Nature's laboratory that they defy the utmost skill of the chemist to solve the secret of their power."

Buffalo Lithia Water is sold by all druggists and everywhere mineral waters are sold.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER CO BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

"Sinclair always wanted me to stay with him. I thought, however, that I would like to be a sailor. The old man didn't say much, but toward the close of the season he got me a place before the mast on a sailing-vessel on Lake Michigan. I have always believed that he had some private arrangements with the captain. At all events, I was kept on deck, well forward, and almost froze to death. The treatment was successful, tho I didn't lose interest in ships, and not a great while afterward owned a vessel carrying lumber to Chicago and bringing merchandise back.

"I was trained by Sinclair, going with him into the woods, driving a six-ox team, learning how to judge standing pine, and to sell it after it was cut down and run through the mill. Sinclair wanted to keep me. Maybe he was a little selfish in that respect.

"I realized, too, that my association with him did me a great deal of good. It gave me standing with other lumbermen. I had fifteen or twenty good offers to go into business before I came of age. In time I got into logging on my own account. Then I bought pine land. Little by little I expanded my operations."

And so it went. Now his interests are manifold and his wealth reaches into eight figures; but he has not ceased to work, to love living, and to be human. His view of life is well shown in his advice to one who would (D. V.) live to the age of eighty-five and still enjoy life. Like most prescriptions of similar nature, it would doubtless be the death of any average man. He says:

"Hard work outdoors is the best advice I know of. Work keeps people alive. Speaking for myself, I have never been a steady eater. It is bad to put more fuel on the fire than can be economically consumed. I have used medicine with judgment. In my memoirs I will say that for twelve years at Marinette we were entirely without preachers, doctors, and lawyers, and got along very well, altho a preacher might have done us good and no harm.

"I used to go into the woods with sixty men or more and stay all winter. No one ever became sick. No one ever died. Now and then some one might get the stomach-ache from eating too heavily of beans. Bring the same men into town near doctors and drug-stores and they will have to take medicine. Drug-stores with their colored lights and their fancy fixings are intended to attract the attention of well men and to set them thinking about themselves.

"A man with a bad taste in his mouth, imagining that he is going to die, hurries away to a doctor's office, if there is one near by. If the doctor tells the man he isn't sick, the man gets mad. Thus the doctor loses a fee and a patient. Therefore, he looks at the man's tongue, feels his pulse, asks him a few questions, and writes him a prescription that no one can read but the druggist, and even he has a hard job on his hands sometimes."

Most characteristic of the man, finds the interviewer, was his manner during the interview. For over an hour he stood up as he talked.

Twice he took snuff from a round silver

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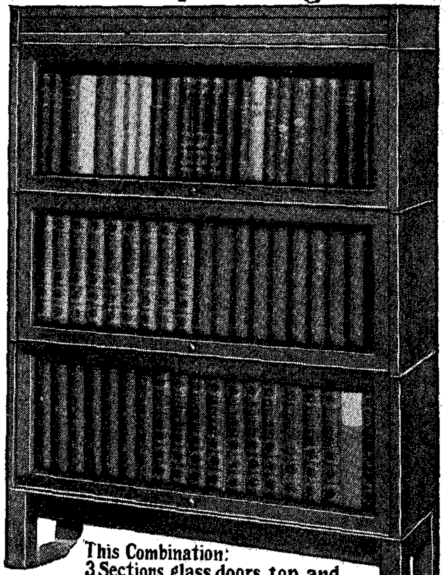

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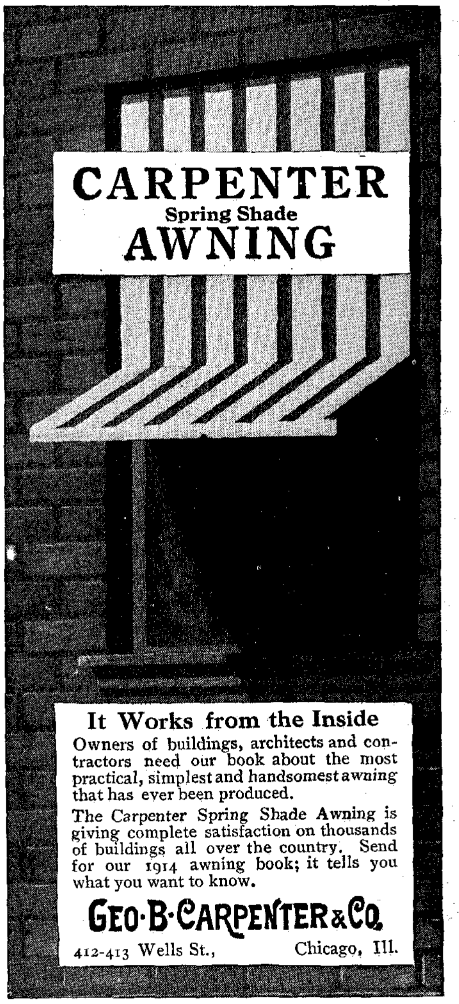

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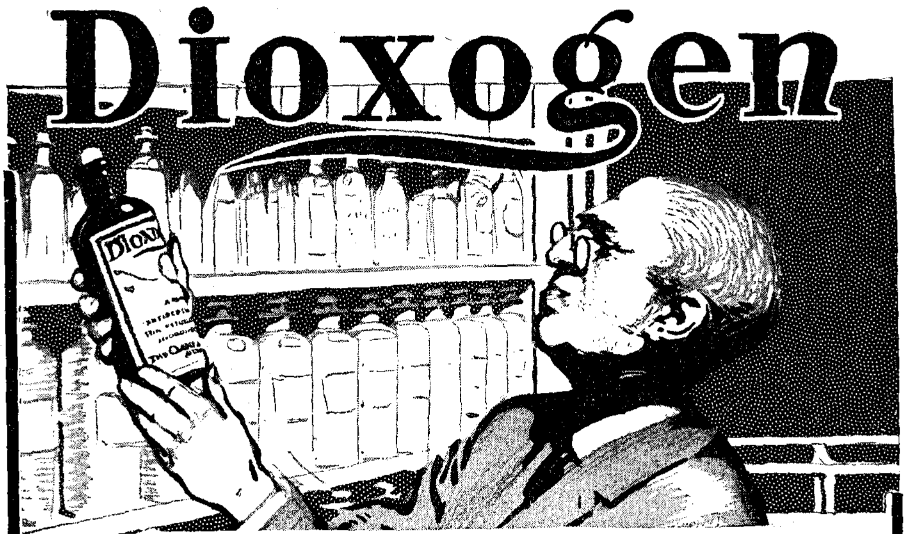
box which he caches in his breeches-pocket—a delicate pinch on each occasion, a surreptitious pinch, it might be said, which he inhaled almost unnoticeably.

Half way through the second hour, the radiator near him having grown uncomfortably warm, Isaac Stephenson looked backward, saw a chair, and, as a matter of habit, sat down. His standing and his sitting in the manner here related are only interesting because Isaac Stephenson is eighty-five years old. His generation is in its tomb, while he is up and walking around. Manifestly his unusuality is also elsewhere than in his multi-millions, his political distinction, and his propensity to buy and sell.

T. R. AT BUENOS AIRES

THAT our "open-air ambassador," Mr. Roosevelt, has been touring South America in characteristically thorough style we have been able to gather from such press reports as have made themselves heard above the Mexican clamor. What impression of him our fellow Americans have gained and what measure of popularity his strenuousness has won him down there is therefore a matter of some interest, which we find illuminated by a report printed in the Remington Typewriter Company's magazine, *Remington Notes*. The article is by Mr. Thomas F. Crean, who is the manager of the Buenos Aires office of the company, and who, during our ex-President's visit there, served as chairman of the committee on general arrangements for his reception. The Colonel's coming, says Mr. Crean, was regarded in Argentina as an event of momentous importance. Arrangements for receiving him in Buenos Aires were undertaken by committees of members of the American colony in that city. By the morning of the Colonel's arrival everything was in readiness. We read on:

> The Argentine Government very kindly tendered our committees the use of a fine steamer, on which we were to go down the river to meet the Uruguayan war-vessel which was carrying the distinguished visitor. We sailed out of the north dock into the broad river Plata, which at this point is some forty miles wide, and started down the river. After we were about an hour on the way, we saw in the distance the outlines of the *Uruguay*, coming at full speed. In due season we came up to her, and as we rounded her stern to run and follow, we could see on the aft-deck Kermit Roosevelt and his cousin, Miss Roosevelt. These were the only members of the party in sight. At this time we were very close to the *Uruguay*, and our band struck up the American hymn, the effect of which



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Dioxogen does not contain acetanilid and doesn't change color, taste queer, turn rank and spoil, as do acetanilid-preserved peroxides; there is nothing in Dioxogen to interfere with its effectiveness.

A distinguished physician once said: "What medical men most desire in the remedies they use is effectiveness and reliability; in a word, confidence."

The name DIOXOGEN spells confidence in Peroxide of Hydrogen; the uncertainty (a marked characteristic of ordinary peroxide) has been eliminated.

No one wants uncertainty when a throat is gargled, a wound treated or a bad burn dressed; if you have a bottle of Dioxogen handy, doubt and fear are replaced by confidence—confidence in the quality of the product and in the work that it will do.

If you are a user of peroxide and do not know about DIOXOGEN, try it next time; ask for it, with confidence, by name.

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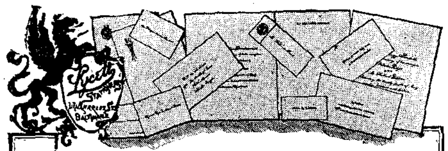

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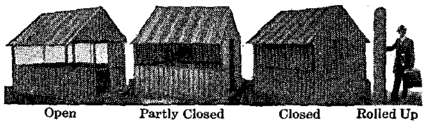

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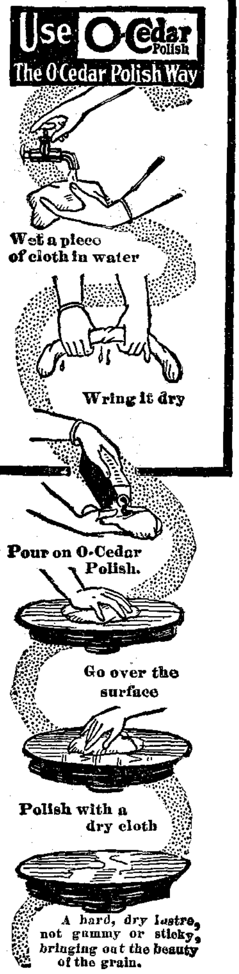
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The O-Cedar Polish Way
Wet a piece of cloth in water
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Pour on O-Cedar Polish.
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A hard, dry lustre, not gummy or sticky, bringing out the beauty of the grain.

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was instantaneous. Hardly had the first strains reached the *Uruguay* when we could see Colonel Roosevelt emerging from his cabin, even at that early hour, in his frock coat and high hat.

As he stept on the deck, his hat was at once removed, and for a moment he stood at "attention"; then, in response to the cheers and the Harvard College yell from the members of the University Club on our boat, he walked rapidly to the stern of the vessel and with both hands in the air endeavored in his characteristic way to show his appreciation. The playing of the band, the cheers of the crowd, and the repeated college calls, first Harvard, then Yale, and then Cornell, seemed to please him immensely. This continued for an hour until we reached the entrance to the harbor at the north dock.

It was the general opinion of the Argentineans and foreigners that *never before in this remarkable city, which has the reputation for doing unusual things, has any visitor, native or foreign, been accorded so enthusiastic a reception as Colonel Roosevelt received.* From the moment he stept ashore in Buenos Aires until ten days later, when he took his departure, he was busy every hour, attending receptions arranged in his honor, or giving lectures.

It is to be wondered whether the Colonel did not find it somewhat inconvenient to be preceded on his travels by a reputation for strenuosity. It is surely the most terrifying form of reputation when it must be lived up to. Buenos Aires was prepared to keep up with Mr. Roosevelt's accredited speed at any cost, apparently. Immediately after his arrival, we learn, he was waited upon by numerous government and city officials. The whole city was in festal dress, and American flags were displayed everywhere side by side with those of Argentina. The first day was a busy one, according to the writer's account:

> At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Colonel Roosevelt made his first visit, calling at the President's mansion to visit the acting President, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza, the President, Dr. Saenz Pena, being on leave of absence on account of illness. After the reception at the Government House, Colonel Roosevelt, at the request of those in charge of his visit, rode in an open automobile to the American Legation through some of the principal streets. As his automobile passed, flowers were thrown from the balconies until the inside of the car resembled somewhat the interior of a florist's shop. From one of the balconies a beautiful American beauty rose was thrown which struck his eye-glasses. The glasses fell to the floor of his car, and he picked them up, remarking, "My boy, the ladies down in this country are fine shots." The young lady in the balcony received a courteous bow as an appreciation of her effort.

That same evening there was given the first public reception to Mr. Roosevelt, attended by a multitude of those residents who had been fortunate enough to secure letters or cards of introduction. It was a

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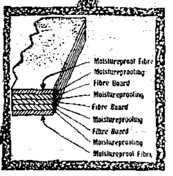

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hand-shaking *fiesta* such as might compare with any held by the ex-President in his palmiest campaigning days. Mr. Crean mentions a characteristic little incident that occurred at the end of the evening:

> After the introductions were completed a buffet luncheon was served, all of which the Colonel seemed to enjoy, except the champagne, in which he did not indulge. After the Colonel had lunched, a good many people, among others members of the committee, desired to have him say a few words. I asked the American Minister, Mr. Garrett, if we could prevail upon the Colonel to speak. Mr. Garrett said he was afraid we could not, but that I might make the suggestion to him if I cared to do so. The members of the committee were very anxious not to let him go from the hall without a few words, and I thought I would make an attempt, at any rate. I said to him a few moments later, "Colonel Roosevelt, there are many of your friends in the hall who would appreciate it very much if they might hear you for a few moments. Under the circumstances, we would not expect any formal talk, but would appreciate even a word or two." In his pleasant way, he put his hand on my shoulder and smilingly said: "Now, my good friend, let me tell you one thing. I agreed with Mr. Garrett this afternoon that if I was to have the pleasure of shaking hands with all you good people, I would not be able after that to speak, and I rather left it to Mr. Garrett as to whether I shake hands or speak, as I could not do both. I have enjoyed very much the opportunity to shake hands with so many people, but I don't propose that your committee shall double up on me." (I think the words used were "double cross me.") "I have carried out my end of the bargain. I have had a splendid evening. You had a magnificent attendance. I have enjoyed your lunch. I feel very tired after a busy day. I feel I must secure some rest."

It is undoubtedly Mr. Roosevelt's remarkably forceful personality that has won for him his present world-wide reputation and the respect of other nations besides his own. In one incident of his ten days' stay in Buenos Aires there was given good proof of the strength of that personality and the power which he is able to exert through it upon other people. On the third evening of the Colonel's stay he was due to address a huge audience in the celebrated Colon Opera-House. The writer continues:

> The Colon Opera-House is said to be the largest opera-house in the world. Every seat in the body of the hall, and every box in the eight galleries, was occupied, and it was a remarkable sight to see this large assembly listening for one and three-quarter hours to a lecture in English, a language which 75 per cent. of those present did not understand.
>
> This lecture was commented on very generally, and it was said afterward that a man who could hold an audience for an hour and three-quarters, speaking in an unfamiliar language, certainly possest remarkable magnetism.

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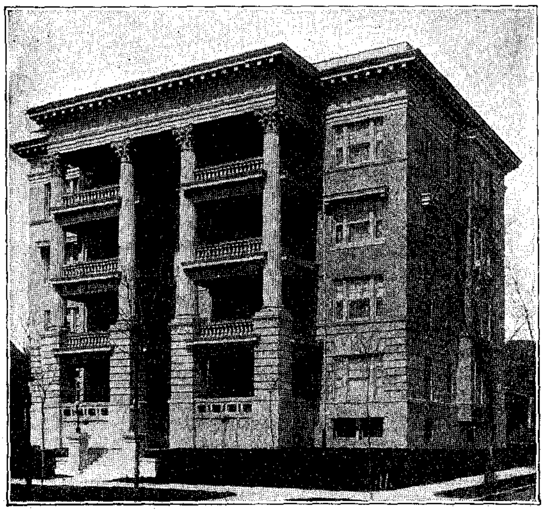

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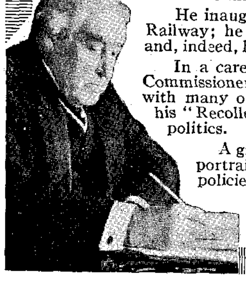
Recollections of Sixty Years
By the Right Honorable Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.

By The Former Prime Minister Of Canada



To attain the age of 92, and to have devoted over sixty years to public affairs, is unquestionably a record achievement for a statesman, and Sir Charles Tupper, the "Grand Old Man" of Canada, is easily the *doyen* of the world's politicians of today.

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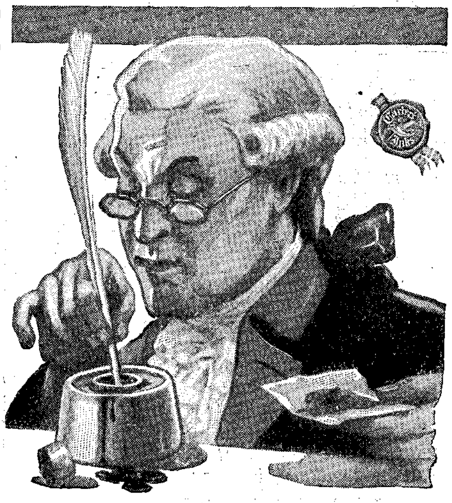
A LEARNED TINKER

WHEN Ray Stannard Baker, of the staff of *The American Magazine*, moved to Amherst, Massachusetts, some time ago, he found that the lock on the front door of his house was defective, and not being used to living in a town where locks are largely ornamental, he decided to have it fixt. Ordinarily, having a door lock repaired is a commonplace job, but in this instance it put Mr. Baker on the trail of a story. "Better go up and see Uncle Eddie about it," suggested a friend. The magazine man went up an alley between the Baptist Church and the First National Bank to a little wooden shop which was crowded with things fixable and things unfixable. There he made the acquaintance of E. A. Thompson, a man of genius who finds genuine happiness in obscurity so long as he can be useful. Mr. Baker tells about him in *The American Magazine:*

> I found an old, gray-bearded man with a much-wrinkled face and calm, deep-set eyes, working at his bench. He had before him a microscope, which he had taken apart and was delicately adjusting. I told him about my door, and one of his helpers came to fix it for me.
>
> Uncle Eddie is our town tinker, but so distinguished, not only as a tinker, but as a man and a scientist, that last spring Amherst College, which with its scholastic traditions has preserved its imagination, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science. We saw him marching among the young graduates in his long black gown and the mortar-board hat which set so oddly upon his gray head—a man now past seventy, somewhat bent with age, his hands knotty with years of toil, but with the light of youth in his eyes.
>
> You will not live long in Amherst without hearing stories of Uncle Eddie and of the institution in the alley. Not long ago one of the younger instructors at the college had a piece of scientific mechanism which he revered very highly. He revered it particularly because it was made in Germany, and therefore seemed to perform its operations more scientifically. It got broken. He packed it tenderly in a box and sent it to the New York agents with the idea that it must be returned to Germany for repairs. Not long afterward he went to Uncle Eddie's shop with a kettle to mend (or a door-knob, I forget which), and what were his amazement and consternation to find his precious mechanism spread out on the bench in Uncle Eddie's shop. The New York agents informed him that they had sent the work to E. A. Thompson, of Amherst because there was no other man in America who knew so well how to make the necessary repairs.
>
> One of the professors of Amherst College has a fine microscope which he had used for years in his scientific work. It got out of order and he took it to Uncle Eddie, well knowing that if Uncle Eddie could not fix it there was no one who could. When Uncle Eddie finally returned it the professor found that it was not merely repaired;



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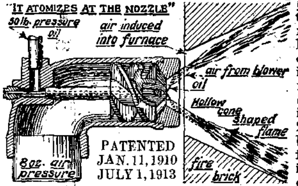

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it was transformed. It was clearer in its definition than ever before.

"Uncle Eddie," he inquired the next time he saw him, "what have you been doing with my microscope?"

Uncle Eddie had become deeply interested in the microscope, and soon found that while the immediate difficulty was trivial, the real defect was serious, being nothing less than a defective lens. Now, one of the most delicate operations known to mechanical practise is the grinding of lenses for telescopes and microscopes; but this is one of the many things that Uncle Eddie knows perfectly well how to do. So he reground the professor's lens, refitted it, and sent the microscope home—all in the day's work. He said he enjoyed doing it.

There are few men in the country, perhaps, who know more about optics on the mechanical side than this tinker in his alley shop at Amherst. He can set up a telescope complete, and if any parts happen to be missing, he can go to his shop and make them. Twice in the last twenty years he has been half around the world as an expert in the mechanics of the telescope. When Professor Todd went to Japan in 1896, and again when he went to Tripoli in 1905 to observe eclipses of the sun, Uncle Eddie went with him to set up and care for the instruments. He has also invented a number of cunning devices for telescopic work, one a diaphragm for use in stellar photography, which is as successful in operation as it is novel in construction.

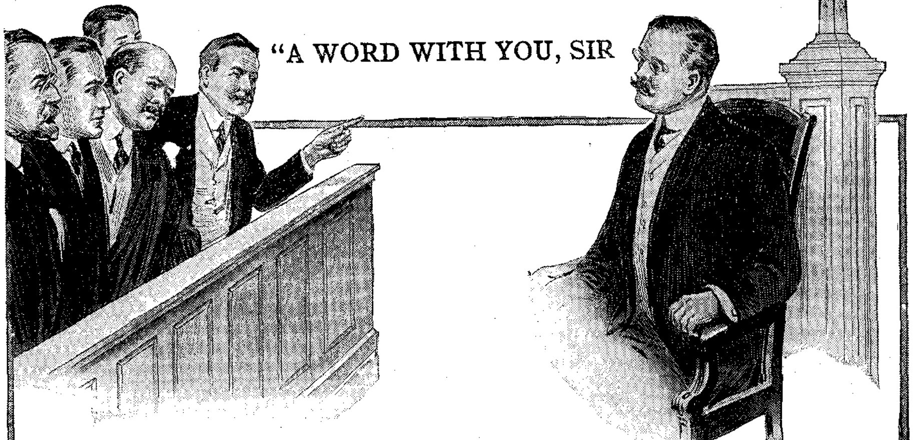
Uncle Eddie was born a Yankee of the Yankees, on the Maine coast, the son of a sailor of the far seas who died when he was a young child. His mother had a desperate struggle with poverty, and Uncle Eddie never saw a day of schooling after he was thirteen years old.

And yet all his life long he has been ardently devoted, through every kind of obstacle, to the pursuit of knowledge. When he was sixteen years old he passed the examination and secured an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, but he gave it up on the pleading of his mother, who needed him at home. He wanted to be an artist, a sculptor, and is really gifted in that direction—but there was no way for him to get instruction, no money to pay for it, no time to practise. He had to work.

Fortunately he got hold of several volumes of reports of the United States Patent Office. He seized upon these with thirsty eagerness and, patiently copying the drawings and laboriously studying the descriptions, he acquired the foundation of his knowledge of the mechanical arts. He also began a practise, which has continued all his life, of examining with studious care every sort of unfamiliar machinery that came under his eye. Complicated apparatus he loves especially, and it is worth a man's while to take a new bit of mechanism to his shop and to see him turn it over, and touch it, and look into it.

He found a job sweeping floors for a skilful Italian jeweler, and in a few days he was tinkering watches and clocks for his employer. A little later he opened a photograph-gallery, and thus learned a new trade. Picture-making did not take all his time, so he continued to delve into Patent-

On The Witness Stand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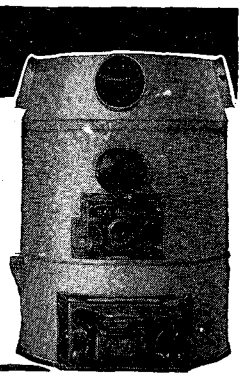

GARDEN TALKS

SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS

Continuing her suggestions to the Cadwaladers on planning their grounds, Aunt Ellen wrote the following advice on those other essentials of the grounds, trees, shrubs, perennials, etc. "Don't scatter your shrubs or plants. Group. Plant to hide unsightly backgrounds; plant to form vistas for your grounds and for borders. Put tall shrubs behind shorter ones. Keep plantings in irregular outlines. Plant for continuous bloom. I can't name all the good varieties, but here are a few of the standards:"

Tall Trees—Red Maple, Pin Oak, Hemlock, Norway Spruce, White Pine, Linden, Magnolia.

Smaller Trees—Dogwood, Mountain Ash, Japanese Maple, Blue Spruce.

SHRUBS	COLOR	BLOOM
Forsythia	bright yellow	May
Snowball	white	"
Japonica	scarlet, etc.	"
Lilac	purple, white	"
Azalea	various	"
Honeysuckle	various	"
Rhododendron	rose, white, etc.	June
Syringa	cream white	"
Dentya	white, rose	"
Rosa Rugosa	various	"
Weigela	various	"
Spirea	various	July
Tamarisk	red, pink	"
Indian Currant	pink, rose	"
Hydrangea	white, etc.	Aug.-Sept.
Althea	pink, white	" "
Barberry	red berries	winter

For Hedges — Box, Privet, Barberry, Osage, Orange, Japonica.

Perennials—Asters, Bleeding Heart, Chrysanthemums, Coreopsis, Foxglove, Hollyhocks, Iris, Larkspur, Poppies, Phlox, Rudbeckia, Sweet William, Yucca.

Hardy Vines—Climbing Roses, Boston Ivy, Woodbine, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Wisteria, Trumpet-creeper, Bitter Sweet, Perennial Pea.

GARDEN DEPARTMENT **The Literary Digest**

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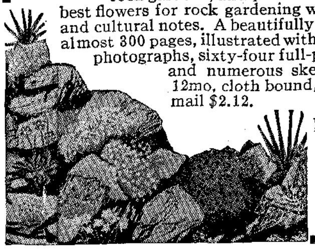

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office reports and other books on machinery. Mr. Baker proceeds:

Next he went to Boston to seek his fortune, and found, as other boys have found under similar conditions, that fortune was elusive. He applied for a place as a bottomer of boots. Could he do the work? Well, he never had tried, but he thought he could. In three weeks' time he was a record-breaking bottomer, making the highest wages.

Along in the seventies he came to Amherst as the manager of a successful hat-manufacturing establishment. Here for a number of years he made money, and built a home on a hill for the wife he had married; but whether making money or in poverty his passion for learning was always the commanding interest of his life. He fitted up a small laboratory in his factory and began to study mineralogy and geology. He got acquainted with the professors in Amherst College and in the Agricultural College. He would take an hour off to attend a lecture and work longer in the evening to make up for it, and the light in his study often burned late at night. From mineralogy he went on to chemistry. Professor Harris, one of the distinguished men at Amherst, gave him a place at his side in the college laboratory, and Professor Goessmann, of the Agricultural College, helped him through the knotty problems of wet and dry analysis. He would study and experiment in his laboratory and then submit to a grilling examination by the professors—not for credits, for he never matriculated—but because he wanted to be sure he knew.

Chemistry and physics led him on to optics, which he attacked with great enthusiasm, and he not only acquired the art but mastered the science. When he had a vacation it was not to visit the seashore or the mountains, but to go to see old Alvah Clark, the greatest of lens-grinders, with whom he spent one great afternoon, or to study some new apparatus or mechanism with which he was not familiar. He became interested in photo-engraving, and having thoroughly mastered the art, it was one of his joys to go to New York, step in at night to *The World* office, throw off his coat, and help the engravers, with whom he had made friends as one workman with others. He set up a complete photoengraving plant in the factory at Amherst, where he printed the pictures which formerly were used as a part of the lining in straw hats. These pictures, of a great variety, he himself drew—sketching often from life—made the plates, and did the printing all in his own shop. In everything he did he had the true spirit of the artist, in that art is thoughtful workmanship.

Changes in the ownership of the hat factory involved Uncle Eddie's resignation, and he went to Providence, Rhode Island, as he says, to "look for a job." He worked for a time at the Corliss engine-shops, for a time with Browne & Sharpe, the noted tool-makers, and finally applied for work in the mills of the American Screw Company. The manager said there was no opening. No doubt he looked with no great favor upon this middle-aged workman who had so little to say for himself. But Uncle Eddie came the next day, and the next, and the next, always smiling, applying for a job. Finally the manager said:

"There isn't anything open; but if you

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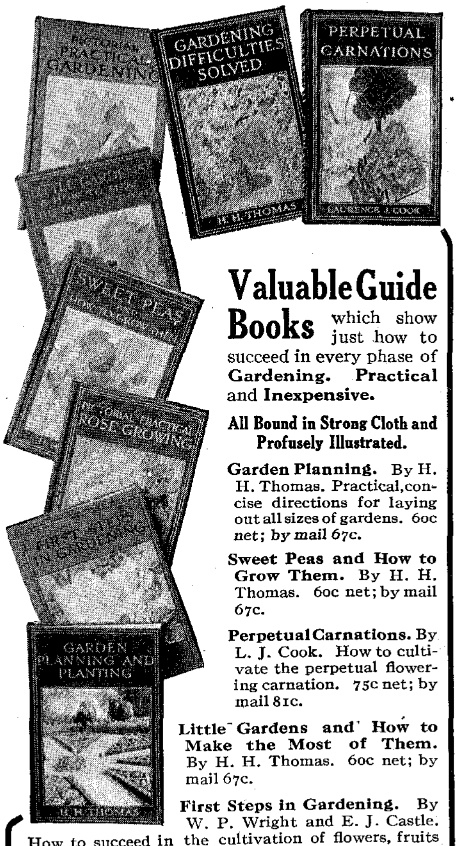
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care to go in on the floor as a learner at seventy-five cents a week, we'll try it."

"That's what I am—a learner," said Uncle Eddie, and in he went.

The first day there didn't seem much to do, so he sat and watched a troubled workman who was trying to handle nine machines making small screws. They wouldn't work well. There were many skips and misses; the whole operation was inefficient. Uncle Eddie watched them all day long and came early the next morning and took two of them out, set them on a bench, and began taking them apart. Upon the arrival of the operator of the machines there was a small explosion. He threatened to complain to the manager concerning this high-handed interference with his work, but finally decided to let Uncle Eddie have one day to experiment with. But he did not require a day. At four o'clock the two machines were reassembled and adjusted, placed in position, and between four and six Uncle Eddie made more screws with his two machines than the other workman did with the remaining seven. He turned the product over to the now delighted operator and readily got permission to overhaul the other machines. He increased the product manifold, and the operator's wages jumped from nine dollars a week to eighteen. He now had all the workmen in the shop after him to fix their machines, and at the end of two weeks he found that instead of seventy-five cents a week, the learner's wage, he was drawing four dollars a day, the highest pay in the shop. In reality he was doing then just what the scientific management experts are doing to-day—studying the machines and the men and finding better and more efficient methods of operation. Here he spent two months, and then one day the manager came into the room, took him by the arm, and led him to the large adjoining shop.

"Everything here," said the manager, "is running at cross-purposes. The machines are out of order and the men discouraged. I am going to put you in charge of the whole shop, to do with it what you like."

Here Uncle Eddie continued with great success for nearly two years; but his home in Amherst, to which his family was greatly devoted, and the opportunities here for further study brought him back again, and here he is to-day, quite contented, in the shop in the alley behind the Baptist Church, where you can have anything in the world repaired, from a tin whistle to a telescope.

The other evening when I was calling on Uncle Eddie I asked him what he was most interested in just now, and he took me into his little library, where he has a fine collection of geological and mineral specimens, and showed me the book he is digging into. It seems he is now fascinated with biology, and is reading Wilder's "History of the Human Body." He is reading it, I say, but reading it as few men do. He goes over each page six times, until he knows it, and then when he has finished the book, he goes over the whole again quickly to pick up anything he has lost in the closer examination. And incidentally he is helping Professor Wilder, the author of the book, in making models of the heads of various primitive men, his skill as a modeler in clay here coming to useful fruition. I warrant, before he is through with it, he

(*Continued on page* 1086)

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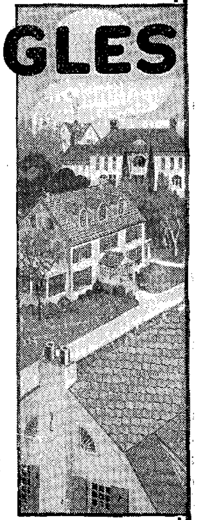
meet the decorative demands of residential architecture and at the same time provide the J-M features of roof safety and service. They are made of pure Asbestos Fibre and Portland Cement, molded under hydraulic pressure into a homogeneous mass. No layers or laminations to separate. Practically indestructible. Cannot rot, warp or split. Need no paint or other preservatives. Absolutely fire-proof. Furnished with smooth edges, ⅛ inch thick, in gray, Indian red, slate and mottled brown; with rough edges, ¼ inch thick, in gray, Indian red and mottled brown. Make the most beautiful and artistic of all Shingle Roofs.



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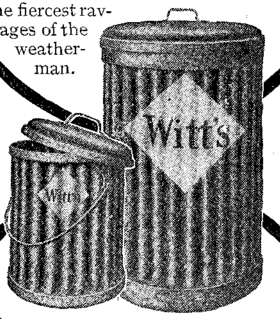

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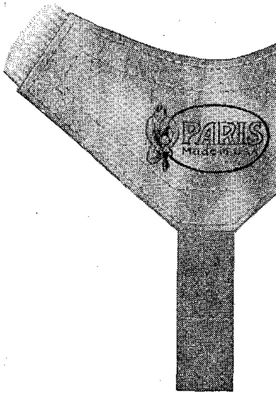

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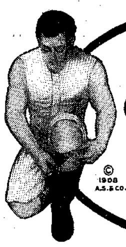

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN MEXICO

WITH consular and trade reports as a basis, Joseph B. Gilder, in the New York *Times Annalist*, undertakes to show what was the value of American business in Mexico before the present unsettled state of things began. These investments include Government bonds, railways, banks, mines, smelters, and factories. Following is the table which was prepared by William H. Seamon, late of Chihuahua, "who has had long experience in Mexico as a mining engineer."

Classification	*American*	*English*	*French*	*Mexican*	*Other*
Railway stocks	$235,464,000	$81,237,800	....	$125,440,000	$75,000
Railway bonds	408,926,000	87,680,000	$17,000,000	12,275,000	38,535,380
Bank stocks	7,850,000	5,000,000	31,000,000	31,950,000	3,250,000
Bank deposits	22,700,000	....	....	161,963,042	18,560,000
Mines	223,000,000	43,600,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	7,830,000
Smelters	26,500,000	....	....	7,200,000	3,000,000
National bonds	52,000,000	67,000,000	60,00,0000	21,000,000	....
Timber lands	8,100,000	10,300,000	....	5,600,000	750,000
Ranches	3,150,000	2,700,000	....	14,000,000	....
Farms	960,000	760,000	....	47,000,000	1,250,000
Live stock	9,000,000	....	....	47,450,000	3,800,000
Houses and personal property	4,500,000	680,000	....	127,020,000	2,760,000
Cotton-mills	....	450,000	19,000,000	6,000,000	4,750,000
Soap-factories, etc	1,200,000	....	....	2,780,000	3,600,000
Tobacco-factories	....	....	3,238,000	4,712,000	895,000
Breweries	600,000	....	178,000	2,822,000	1,250,000
Factories, miscellaneous	9,600,000	2,780,000	....	3,270,200	3,000,000
Tramways, power, and electric-light plants	760,000	8,000,000	....	5,155,000	275,000
Stores:					
Wholesale	2,700,000	110,000	7,000,000	2,800,000	14,270,000
Retail	1,680,000	30,000	680,000	71,235,000	2,175,000
Oil business	15,000,000	10,000,000	....	650,000	....
Rubber industry	15,000,000	....	....	4,500,000	2,500,000
Professional outfits	3,600,000	850,000	....	1,560,000	1,100,000
Insurance	4,000,000	....	....	2,000,000	3,500,000
Theaters	25,000	....	....	1,575,000	500,000
Hotels	260,000	....	....	1,730,000	710,000
Institutions, public and semipublic	1,200,000	125,000	350,000	74,000,000	200,000
Total	$1,057,770,000	$321,302,800	$143,446,000	$793,187,242	$118,535,380

From this table it appears that the American investments were somewhat in excess of one billion dollars; the English, $321,300,000; the French, $143,446,000; Mexican, $793,187,000; and those of other countries, $118,535,000; so that the American investments almost approach a total equaling those of all other countries, including Mexico itself. With this table in hand, Mr. Gilder says he called upon T. P. Bennett, who was recommended to him by a great international banking-house as "knowing more about Mexican business matters than any one else in New York." Mr. Bennett, on glancing over the table "addrest himself to the task of checking up the estimate of the amount of money tied up in Mexico in railway bonds and stocks." Mr. Gilder says:

"Taking the national lines first, Mr. Bennett found the total amount of stock issued by the Mexican National Railways to be $297,951,933, of bonds $207,774,415, and of notes (issued because circumstances have made it inexpedient to put out further bonds for the time being) $26,730,000. Up to the end of June, 1912, the Southern Pacific Railway Company had advanced to the Southern Pacific Railway Company of Mexico $40,000,000 toward the construction of the parent company's southern extension along the western coast of Mexico.

"The English are heavy holders of the bonds of the National Railways; and, apart from their investment in this road, Mr. Bennett estimates that they hold in others £11,060,780 (about $54,000,000) in stocks and £16,057,629 (about $78,200,000) in bonds. The Mexican Government holds $75,000,000 of the National Railways common stock, $10,000,000 of the first preferred stock and $30,000,000 of the second preferred. This is about 50½ per cent. of the entire capitalization, and means absolute government control. Spaniards put about $1,000,000 into the Monte Alto Railroad—which they may or may not have recovered by sale; but of French or German money there is virtually none in the railroad business in the Republic.

"Immense sums have been invested in oil-wells in the Tampico and Tuxpan districts of late years, by new companies as well as by those previously operating there; but present conditions are not encouraging to the further development of the industry, tho proximity to the coast (and to the American war-ships) is a favorable factor in the situation.

"*The South American Journal* gives the following figures, quoted on the London Stock Exchange on December 31, 1913, as representing British investments in Mexico: Government securities, £28,596,510 (about $139,275,000); railways, £103,729,939 (about $505,000,000); miscellaneous, £29,197,900 (about $141,250,000)—an increase of $123,000,000 over the corresponding figures quoted December 31, 1911. The railway figures are probably an overestimate.

"In 1911 United States investments in Mexico were put by Consul-General Shanklin at $1,000,000,000—which is substantially the Seamon estimate given in the table quoted herewith. In 1910 the Mexican Government stated that American capital invested in Mexican mines in the years 1892–1907 amounted to $17,257,800; and it has been estimated that $124,000,000 additional was invested in the next five years. The same Government's estimate of American investments in other industries in 1886–1907 was $336,991,000. These figures are probably well below the facts; and the amount of money that crossed the border in the years 1907–1912 was enormous. The smelting industry has drawn many millions from the United States to Mexico of late years, interests identified with the American Smelting & Refining Company having been the leaders in the movement.

"One of the monthly monographs of the

American Association for International Conciliation is entitled "The United States and Mexico." It was written by Dr. James Douglas, the distinguished mining engineer. The number of mines controlled by foreigners this authority puts at eleven to twelve hundred, the number under American control being about 57 per cent. of the whole. It is impossible, he says, to separate the production of these mines from the country's total production, which is enormous, Mexico being the largest producer of silver in the world, the second largest producer of copper (coming next to the United States), and the fifth largest producer of gold and of lead. Lead-smelting in Mexico is almost wholly in the hands of Americans, and American mine-owners are responsible for fully three-quarters of the copper output.

"The Greene-Cananea Copper Company—one of the largest operating in Mexico, and not far from the United States border—has gone on mining and smelting, but at a greatly reduced rate. The American Smelting & Refining Company has been a heavy sufferer. But the interest that has suffered the most is the railways. The Mexico & Northwestern had just completed its new line when the tie-up came; the Southern Pacific has been unable to complete or operate the line on which it has spent some $40,000,000. The National Railways has seen its operations so reduced and its expenses so increased that its net earnings have shrunk from millions a year to a few thousands or nothing at all, so that the interest on its bonds has had to be paid by the issuing of additional securities. And the worst of it is that no ray of light is visible on the horizon.

"A sidelight on the shrinkage in the value of investments in Mexico is shed by the figures showing the foreign commerce of the country for the first five months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1913. Exports for that period shrank to $103,970,160, as against $140,611,483 in July-November, 1912; and imports to $71,824,368, against $77,478,706 in 1912. For November alone the shrinkage was at a higher rate than for the five-months period. The United States took over three-quarters of the November exports and supplied more of the imports for that month than Europe did."

WOULD THERE BE ENOUGH MEN TO GO AROUND AS DIRECTORS?

From some details made public on April 15 as to the provisions of the newly revised antitrust bill (designed to take the place of four other antitrust measures introduced in Congress earlier in the session), it appears that changes made in the provisions as to interlocking directorates are noteworthy. Originally, for example, the prohibition pertained to all banks, regardless of their capitalization, while, as revised, the bill exempts small banks having resources of less than $2,500,000. The bill affects not only banks, but public-service companies, including railroads and industrial companies engaged in interstate or various commerce.

An effort has been made by Gilbert H. Montague in the New York *Times Annalist* to estimate some of the consequences of calling into service so many new men as directors. He found that in 1912 there were 33,234 banks and other financial and investment companies in this country making reports. Assuming that each of these had ten directors, which is a low estimate, the number required to man these institutions without interlocking would be 332,340. Under the new bill, this number would, of

(Continued on page 1082)

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A tire that isn't fully inflated just invites trouble, and its guarantee forbids its use in that state. So it is economy and tire insurance to own a

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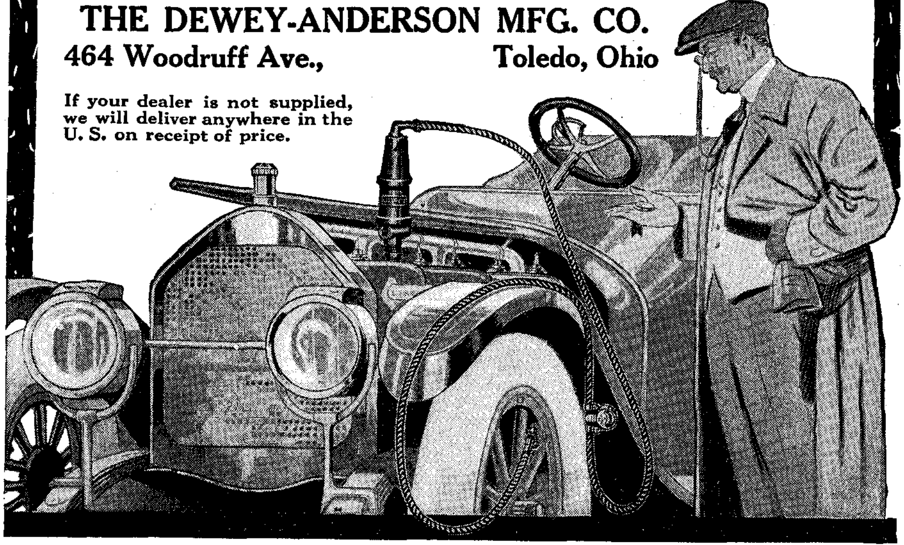

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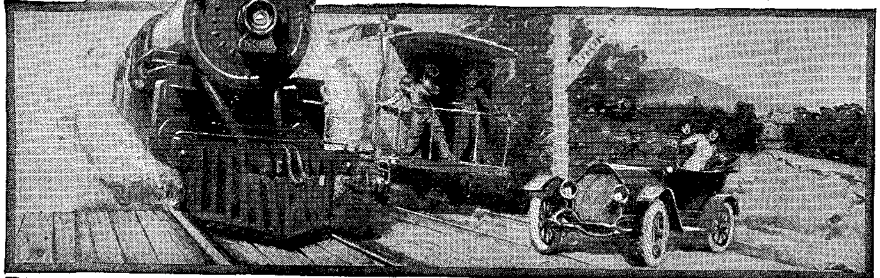

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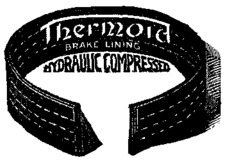

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Who Will Imitate

Wide public endorsement has been given to the idea which Jeffery brought over from Europe last fall—the high speed, light weight, economical, four cylinder motor. He it was who first put this dominant idea into American practice—produced the first light weight, economical, high grade Four to sell at $1550.

There are persistent reports that other makers will pay tribute to Jeffery by producing cars of a similar type—next year. Imitation is, indeed, the most sincere flattery, and we welcome this imitation with hearty good will.

The unmistakable demand for light weight and economy has become so pronounced that engineers do not hesitate to publicly endorse the idea which has made the Jeffery a big success.

It is well known that the biggest successes of the industry have been founded upon cars of this type. Yet, during the past two years, the tendency towards heavy weight in design became so pronounced that people who valued economy, light weight and low upkeep expense were forced to buy low priced cars.

For two years there was little improvement in the design of motor cars except in body details and such features as starting devices. Then a great wave of economy spread over the country. People were forced to take inferior quality, scant comfort, and sacrifice appearance to realize economy.

Jeffery saw that the industry was traveling in the wrong direction. He sent his engineers to Europe where the best makers have already had the same experience which most American makers must yet go through. The high speed motor is dominant over there—it has made good. Jeffery brought that idea to America. Then he built the Jeffery Four at $1550 and the Jeffery Six at $2250. Power he attained through speed instead of bulk.

In five months orders have been taken for seven thousand Jeffery cars.

Now the light, economical car has won the victory. The big sale of Jeffery cars is evidence enough of that. Our shipments during the first three months of the year exceeded those of last year by 103 per cent.

Read the clipping from Motor Age and you have concrete evidence of what will certainly be the dominant type in years to come.

The Jeffery Four represents that dominant type.

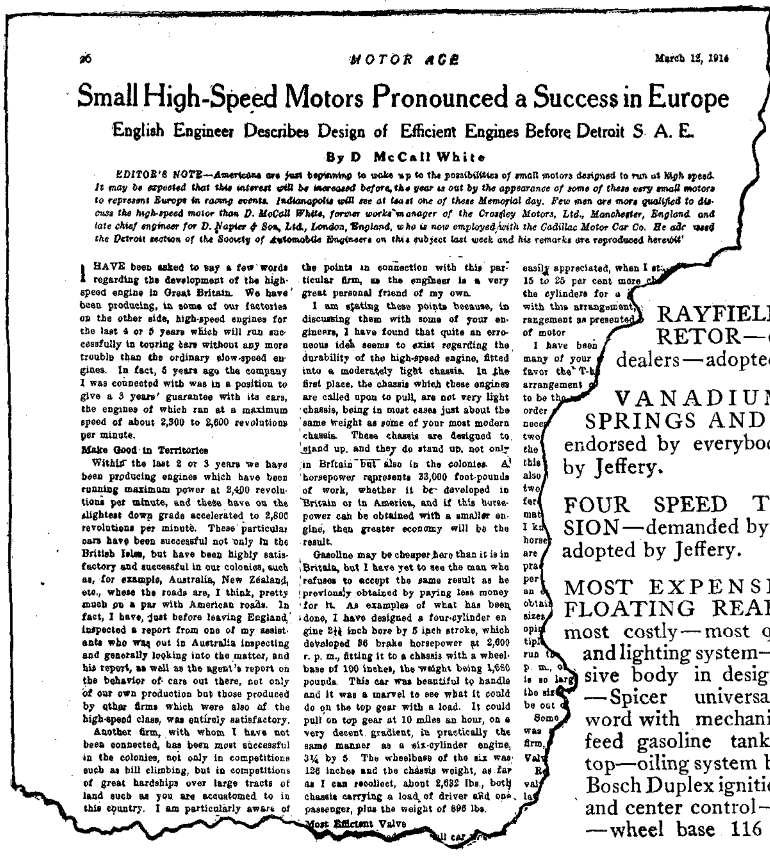
The leading trade papers are commenting every day upon the superiority of the

Jeffery Next Year?

small, high speed motor. Jeffery introduced that type into America last fall.

It is quite likely that other light Fours will be built, but we do not fear this competition because there is embodied in the Jeffery Four the best material that the market affords and the best ideas developed by the best mechanics in the world.

Fortunately, Jeffery is in the best position to meet the keenest competition. He has no stockholders to satisfy. He is the one man in the United States who controls a complete automobile factory and every dollars' worth of equipment is paid for. He discounts all bills. Therefore, he is able to buy right. He is satisfied with a small profit. Therefore, he can build the best four cylinder car in America and sell it at a price which cannot be duplicated by manufacturers lacking his capital, equipment and experience.



26 MOTOR AGE March 12, 1914

Small High-Speed Motors Pronounced a Success in Europe

English Engineer Describes Design of Efficient Engines Before Detroit S. A. E.

By D McCall White

EDITOR'S NOTE—Americans are just beginning to wake up to the possibilities of small motors designed to run at high speed. It may be expected that this interest will be increased before the year is out by the appearance of some of these very small motors to represent Europe in racing events. Indianapolis will see at least one of these Memorial day. Few men are more qualified to discuss the high-speed motor than D. McCall White, former works manager of the Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester, England and late chief engineer for D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, England, who is now employed with the Cadillac Motor Car Co. He addressed the Detroit section of the Society of Automobile Engineers on this subject last week and his remarks are reproduced herewith'

I HAVE been asked to say a few words regarding the development of the high-speed engine in Great Britain. We have been producing, in some of our factories on the other side, high-speed engines for the last 4 or 5 years which will run successfully in touring cars without any more trouble than the ordinary slow-speed engines. In fact, 5 years ago the company I was connected with was in a position to give a 3 years' guarantee with its cars, the engines of which ran at a maximum speed of about 2,300 to 2,600 revolutions per minute.

Make Good in Territories

Within the last 2 or 3 years we have been producing engines which have been running maximum power at 2,400 revolutions per minute, and these have on the slightest down grade accelerated to 2,800 revolutions per minute. These particular cars have been successful not only in the British Isles, but have been highly satisfactory and successful in our colonies, such as, for example, Australia, New Zealand, etc., where the roads are, I think, pretty much on a par with American roads. In fact, I have, just before leaving England, inspected a report from one of my assistants who was out in Australia inspecting and generally looking into the matter, and his report, as well as the agent's report on the behavior of cars out there, not only of our own production but those produced by other firms which were also of the high-speed class, was entirely satisfactory.

Another firm, with whom I have not been connected, has been most successful in the colonies, not only in competitions such as hill climbing, but in competitions of great hardships over large tracts of land such as you are accustomed to in this country. I am particularly aware of the points in connection with this particular firm, as the engineer is a very great personal friend of my own.

I am stating these points because, in discussing them with some of your engineers, I have found that quite an erroneous idea seems to exist regarding the durability of the high-speed engine, fitted into a moderately light chassis. In the first place, the chassis which these engines are called upon to pull, are not very light chassis, being in most cases just about the same weight as some of your most modern chassis. These chassis are designed to stand up, and they do stand up, not only in Britain but also in the colonies. A horsepower represents 33,000 foot-pounds of work, whether it be developed in Britain or in America, and if this horsepower can be obtained with a smaller engine, then greater economy will be the result.

Gasoline may be cheaper here than it is in Britain, but I have yet to see the man who refuses to accept the same result as he previously obtained by paying less money for it. As examples of what has been done, I have designed a four-cylinder engine 2¼ inch bore by 5 inch stroke, which developed 36 brake horsepower at 2,600 r. p. m., fitting it to a chassis with a wheelbase of 100 inches, the weight being 1,680 pounds. This car was beautiful to handle and it was a marvel to see what it could do on the top gear with a load. It could pull on top gear at 10 miles an hour, on a very decent gradient, in practically the same manner as a six-cylinder engine, 3¼ by 5. The wheelbase of the six was 126 inches and the chassis weight, as far as I can recollect, about 2,632 lbs., both chassis carrying a load of driver and one passenger, plus the weight of 896 lbs.

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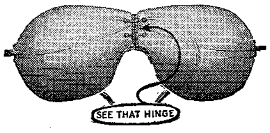

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 1079)

course, be somewhat smaller, owing to the proposed exemption of banks having resources of less than $2,500,000.

Mr. Montague then considers in turn all classes of institutions affected by the original bill. The national banks on July 13 numbered 7,458, which, with ten directors for each, would require the services of 74,580 separate men. Other banking and trust companies in the country in 1912 numbered 24,697, which, with ten directors each, would require the services of 246,970. The public-service companies in 1912 numbered 25,585; with ten directors for each, there would be required 255,850 men. The industrial, manufacturing, mercantile, and miscellaneous companies in 1912 numbered 246,517; with six directors each these would require 1,479,102 men.

Mr. Montague then discust the problem whence are to come the new men and the new blood necessary to take the place of the directors who would be ousted under the provision of the law. He questioned whether there would be found enough young men of ability, experience, and training to qualify for these places. In 1910 the number of men in this country of more than twenty-one years of age, exclusive of persons of negro, Japanese, Chinese, and Indian descent, was 23,357,514. Of these, however, only a small proportion could be said to have qualifications to act as trustees of other people's money. As to the likelihood of a sufficient number being obtained, he says, first, as to those who could qualify as being stockholders:

"The corporation laws of most States forbid one to be a director unless he is a stockholder. How many of the above-mentioned 24,357,514 adult males in the United States possess this first qualification of a director? A tabulation of the stockholders of seventy-two American railroads and 255 American industrial corporations having a combined capitalization of $12,871,327,450, shows 461,445 railroad stockholders and 790,023 industrial stockholders, being a total for 327 American corporations of 1,251,468 stockholders. The average holding of each stockholder is 102.8 shares; and between 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. of the stockholders are women.

"In 1912, 305,336 corporations, having a combined capitalization of $61,738,227,730.54, reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States. The average holding of each stockholder and the proportion of women stockholders in these 305,336 American corporations is probably about the same as in the 327 railroad and industrial corporations above mentioned. Accordingly, the total number of stockholders in American corporations is probably about 6,000,000, and between 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. of these are doubtless women.

"More than a third of these stockholders are presumably institutions, trust estates, and women. Fully another third are undoubtedly men who must devote their undivided attention to their own individual business or profession, or who live too far from the principal office of the corporation to attend directors' meetings; or who, for other reasons, can not or will not or should not be directors. This leaves, out of the 24,357,514 adult males of the United States (excluding negroes, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians), a scant two million to man the directorates of all the corporations of the United States.

"According to this calculation, 74,580

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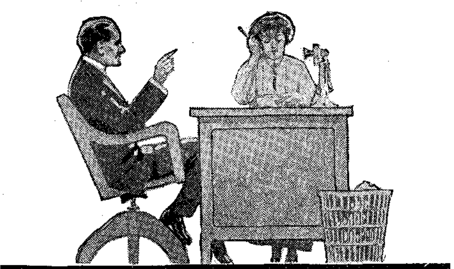

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"Every national-bank director must own at least ten shares of the bank's capital stock; and if the bank becomes insolvent, a liability on account of the bank's debts rests upon every owner of the bank's stock. National-bank stock is seldom obtainable at figures that yield large returns. Consequently, national-bank stock is not freely bought and sold; and, as the testimony recently given before the House Judiciary Committee showed, national-bank directors, possessing the reputation, qualities, and abilities essential to these highly responsible positions, are not always easy to find.

"Under the Interlocking Directorates Bill, there can be no duplications among these 74,580 national-bank directors. Neither can any one of these national-bank directors serve on the directorate of any State bank, trust company, railroad, or public-service company doing an interstate business.

"This means that, after providing the national banks with directors, there will remain about 1,925,000 men to man the directorates of all the State banks, trust companies, railroads, public-service companies, and industrial, manufacturing, mercantile, and miscellaneous corporations of the United States.

"The foregoing figures indicate that the banks and trust companies together comprise 246,970 directorships, and that the public-service companies comprise 255,850 directorships.

"Under the Interlocking Directorates Bill, there can be no interlocking between these 246,970 bank and trust companies directorships in so far as these companies are engaged in interstate commerce.

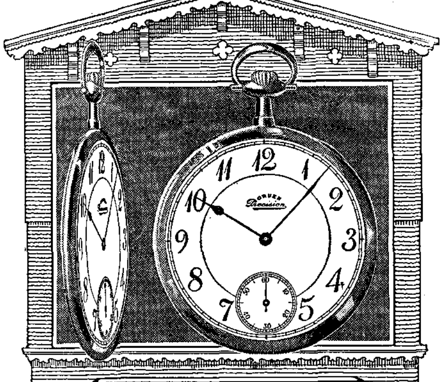
"All these 502,820 directorships must be supplied from these 1,925,000 men remaining after the national banks have been supplied with directors, interlocking directorships being forbidden as between banks and trust companies and public-service companies doing an interstate business. Provision will then have to be made for the 1,479,102 directorships comprised in the industrial, manufacturing, mercantile, and miscellaneous companies of the United States."

Mr. Montague then takes up the question of qualification, in the sense that the man has already shown some ability in dealing with business matters:

"Before any one can be deemed qualified to deal with another's money, he ought to have demonstrated some ability in the management of his own affairs. Few of us would intrust the investment of our money to any one who had not been able in his own business to earn an income of at least $3,000 a year.

"In 1912 the number of persons of incomes of $3,000 and over was estimated by the experts of the Treasury Department at 425,000. These 425,000 persons, whose annual incomes amount to $3,000 and over, include men, women, and children. Making the smallest possible allowance for the women and children included within this number leaves less than 300,000 men. Omitting those who must devote their undivided attention to their own individual business or profession, or who live too far from the principal office of the corporation to attend directors' meetings, or who, for other reasons, can or will not or should not be directors, there remain fewer than 200,000 men to supply the directorates of all the corporations of the United States.

"These figures, certainly, are not flattering. They prove that universal education and wide opportunity are insufficient to develop qualifications and abilities that aptitude, training, experience, intelligence,



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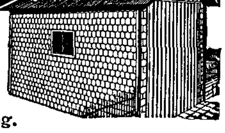

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"Out of these 200,000 men, 74,580, whose annual incomes are $3,000 or over, as already has been shown, are needed for national-bank directors.

"After providing the national banks with directors, therefore, there will remain about 125,000 men to fill the directorships of all the State banks, trust companies, railroads, public-service companies and industrial, manufacturing, mercantile, and miscellaneous companies of the United States.

"The banks and trust companies, it has been shown, comprise 246,970 directorships, and the public-service companies, it is estimated, comprise 255,850 directorships more. Under the Interlocking Directorates Bill there can be no interlocking between these 246,970 bank and trust-company directorships and these 255,850 public-service company directorships in so far as these companies are engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. In the face of these prohibitions, therefore, all these 502,820 directorships must somehow be filled by the 125,000 men remaining after the national-bank directorships have been supplied.

"This, plainly, is a practical impossibility.

"There appear to be, therefore, not enough adult males in the United States, of ability sufficient to earn an annual income of $3,000 or over, who can spare the time from their individual business or profession, or who can attend the directors' meetings, to fill one-third of the directorships of the national banks, State banks, trust companies, and public-service companies of the United States. And even if there were enough for these directorships, no provision could be made for the 1,479,102 directorships of industrial, manufacturing, mercantile, and miscellaneous corporations."

While the revised antitrust bill, as now outlined, to some extent modifies Mr. Montague's figures, the exemption provided in it as to interlocking directors appears, from newspaper accounts, to apply only to small banks.

NO PROFIT FROM NEW HAVEN'S PASSENGERS

In a report recently made by Howard Elliot to stockholders in the New Haven Railroad, an analysis was made of the rather exceptional relation which passenger traffic on that road bears to the total business: it is much higher in proportion to freight than it is on other great lines. Mr. Elliot remarks that if the railroads of the country were to be considered as one system it would be found that two tons of freight were carried to one passenger. On the New Haven, however, only one-third of a ton of freight is carried to one passenger. He says in further detail on this subject:

"During the first eight months of this fiscal year the earnings from passenger trains were 50.6 per cent., and the earnings from freight trains 49.4 per cent. of the revenue from transportation service. In the same period the average cost (including taxes) of running all trains one mile was $2.12. The revenue per passenger-train mile was $1.90, and per freight-train mile, $4.17. The passenger-train mileage is about double the freight-train mileage, so that the disadvantage of the New

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Haven as compared with roads having relatively more freight-train mileage is apparent. The passenger-train mile revenue is adversely affected by the large proportion of passengers carried on commutation and trip tickets. These passengers comprise 43 per cent. of the total passengers carried, and they yield but 13.6 per cent. of the total passenger revenue.

"Because of the low passenger fares, both through and local, and because of the increasing costs of the service, much of the passenger-train service is operated for the convenience of the public at a loss. Taken as a whole, the passenger-train service just about pays its operating expenses, but does not contribute anything directly to taxes and interest. The fairness of increasing passenger-rates, therefore, is obvious.

"The average revenue from each passenger carried one mile on the New Haven Road is only 1.77 cents, and the average payment per passenger is only 32 cents. This low average is due to the large number of passengers carried in suburban territory at rates which range from one-half cent to 1 cent per mile.

"At the same time the expenses of this commutation traffic are particularly heavy on account of the very burdensome cost of the passenger terminals both at New York and Boston. Notwithstanding the extremely low commutation rates, the efforts of some of the public authorities have been to reduce them still further. The Public Service Commission of New York ordered substantial reductions in the very low commutation rates between New York suburban points and New York City. The Supreme Court of New York set aside this order, but the New York legislature, which has just adjourned, passed an act making the same reductions.

"While the company has had to add constantly to its capital investment and to increase its operating expenses, the freight-rates on the whole have remained stationary or have decreased. In ten years there has been a reduction of 69-1000 of a cent in the average rate received for hauling two thousand pounds one mile. This very small sum, applied to the freight business of the New Haven road for the year ending June 30, 1913, would have increased freight earnings $1,800,000.

"The increase in wages and the decline in freight-rates alone make a difference of over $9,000,000 a year in income, equal to 6 per cent. on $150,000,000 of capital.

"The company is underpaid for the carriage of mail and parcel post. For the carriage of mail and for other services performed by this railroad for the Post-office Department the Government is now paying about $725,000 per annum. This amount includes $21,000 for the parcel post. This is 9 per cent. less than the payments made for the mail service during the four-year period ending June 30, 1909, when the parcel post was not in operation.

"A study by chartered accountants made three years ago indicated that $1,400,000 was approximately the sum to which the company was entitled for carrying the mail. Instead, it was receiving about half that sum, and since then the parcel post has been added with no corresponding increase in pay, on account of which the railroad is receiving at least $700,000 per year less than it is fairly entitled to for carrying mail and parcel post. In addition, the railroad suffers a further loss in its express earnings because of the effect of the parcel post on the business of the express companies. Express revenues are also adversely affected by the lower rates prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective February 1, 1914."

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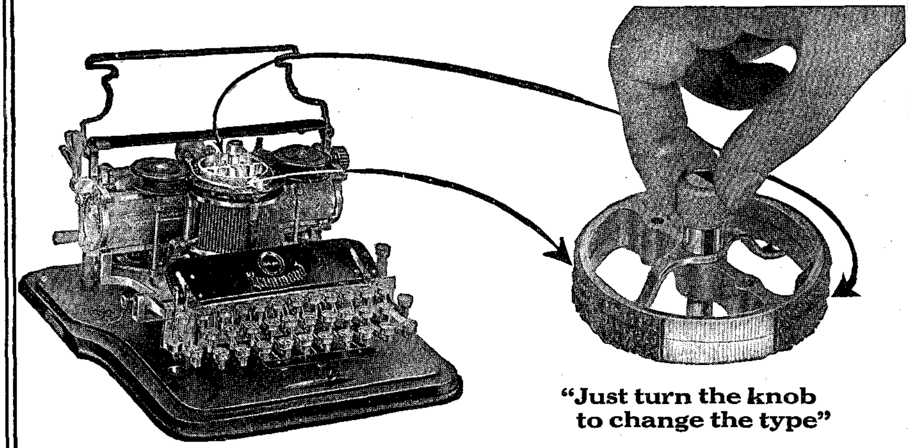

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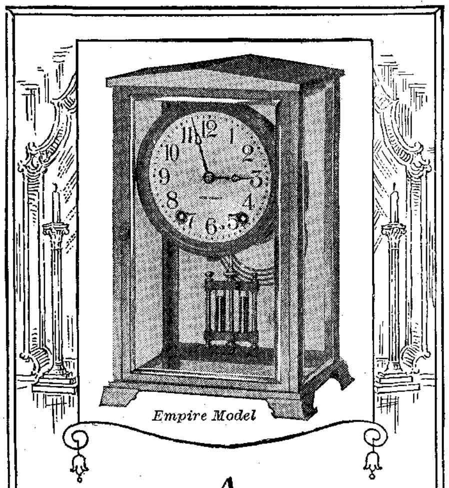

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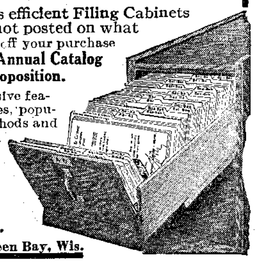

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1077)

will know as much about biology and anthropology as many of the professors. He is saving up botany until after he gets to be a hundred years old and wants something easy to do.

For years Uncle Eddie has been a member of the Amherst Science Club, and it was the professors of science at Amherst College, who have so long known and respected his gifts, who proposed last year that he should be given a degree. It made him very happy—and was fully as much of an honor to the college—revealing, as it did, a true respect for learning wherever found—as it was to Uncle Eddie himself.

Uncle Eddie was never elected to Congress nor, so far as I know, to anything else, and never wanted to be; he is not rich, but comfortable; he is not famous beyond the limits of his own town; but somehow, it seems to me, he has lived a genuinely successful life.

THE WOMAN MILITANT IN ULSTER

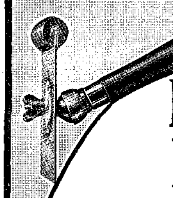
According to the Portadown correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, the "men of Ulster" have found their strongest allies in the present difficulty in the women of Ulster. In the primitive state of war that continually threatens in the north of Ireland, the women find no need of militant methods to obtain the recognition of their lords. It is only in peaceful times that the woman needs to be militant to obtain her rights; in wartime her right to share equally in the struggle, and to bear her share of the burden of hardship, hunger, suffering, and death is unquestioned. All the more credit to her that she accepts this burden eagerly.

"You'll excuse me, won't you?" the Lady of the House said this afternoon, as soon as lunch was over. "I am due at my ambulance class." And off she drove, as I have seen so many drive or walk briskly off in all parts of Ulster, town and country alike, to be taught how to take their part in the war which threatens this unhappy Ireland.

I do not believe that England at all realizes yet the spirit in which Ulster faces this possibility. Nothing illustrates it better than the frame of mind of the women. They do not shrink from the day when they may have to send their men-folk forth to fight. There is no weak wailing among them about the "wickedness" or the "tragedy" of war.

In all ranks of life, Ulsterwomen are moved by the same indignation, the same obstinate resolve, which move their men. Some are even more resolute and more angry. It is not only in the Ulster Club at Belfast that the talk is all of battalion drills and camps of instruction. It is not only in the smoking-room or the hunting-field that conversation turns inevitably upon rumors of war. In the drawing-room over the teacups I have listened to even fiercer sentiment. At all dinner-tables the women show themselves no less than men obsessed by one idea.

Into Red-Cross work they have thrown themselves with a passion for thoroughness.



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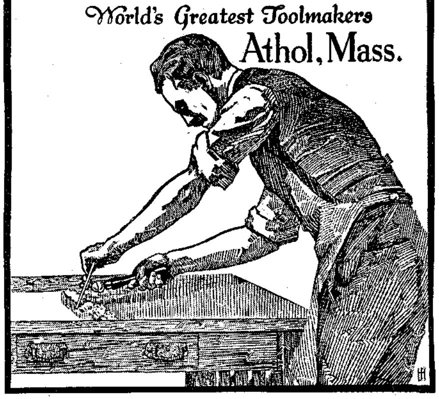

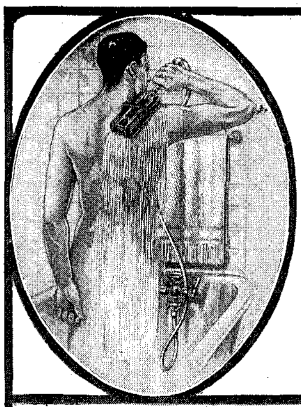

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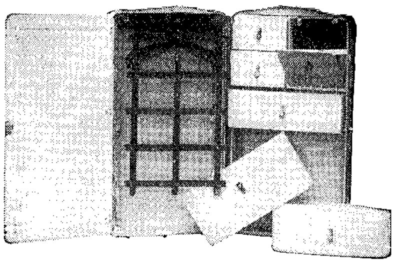
Nothing will serve but that they must hold a certificate of efficiency. Little Society of St. John of Jerusalem manuals lie about in all their houses, to be picked up and pored over whenever there is a moment to spare. They practise upon their men-folk with untiring fingers. "I have been bandaged in every possible way," a man told me rather plaintively, in Derry, "trussed up like a fowl, tied in knots all over." "All for the cause," retorted Madam briskly. Another lady lamented that a recent accident to her husband (a broken arm) had not happened after she was qualified to deal with it. I think she would really not be sorry if he were to break it again. Proof of the value of the training was given by two ladies who gave first aid to Colonel Hackett Pain the other day when he was badly thrown and trodden upon at a review. The sight of blood and a horrid, gaping wound, instead of weakening, seemed to stiffen them. They held an artery together during a long, rough drive and saved the colonel's life.

One of these was the wife of an Irish Peer. Most of the Red-Cross nurses are women of the more or less leisured class, for the simple reason that they have time to spare which other women with houses and families to look after can not give. But do not imagine that the other women, the working-class women, are any less keen. Many of them are more keen. I saw at the National Theater in Dublin a little play called "The Orangeman," which suggested that Ulster wives are tired of politics. I wonder if the author of that play has ever been in Portadown? Whenever there is trouble between Protestants and Catholics here, it is the Protestant women and girls who begin it.

Unfortunately, as hinted above, not all the women are doing constructive, sane, and helpful things in the way of preparation for the threatened disturbance. In many cases constructive patriotism gives way to a patriotic fervor of a decidedly destructive order. There are, it appears, frequent and bitter quarrels among the women, which need but little to start them, and are slow in ending. Some instances are given:

"In two minutes," the owner of one of Portadown's thriving factories told me, "we could get up the most fearful row in there" (he nodded toward a weaving-shed). "The young girls are the worst of the lot. Once a Catholic temperance society was started, and little buttons given out to members with the head of the Pope on them. Wherever these buttons were seen there were fights; girls almost tore the clothes off one another. The big riots here, when six hundred police were sent into a little town of eleven thousand people, were started by women. The Catholics were going to have an excursion on a Sunday. Unfortunately it got talked about beforehand, and Protestant feeling against Sunday traveling was aroused. An R. I. C. sergeant who was here then said to me afterward he would sooner go to "H—— than come back to Portadown!"

That, it may be admitted, is bigotry—unreasoning, hereditary hatred. "Don't go near that pit now," shouted a woman to her child from the door of a cottage; "it's full of wee Popes." Here is the side of the Ulster movement, a very strong side, too,



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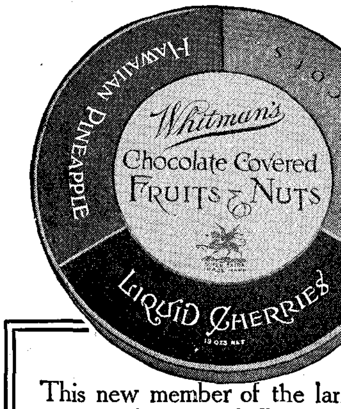

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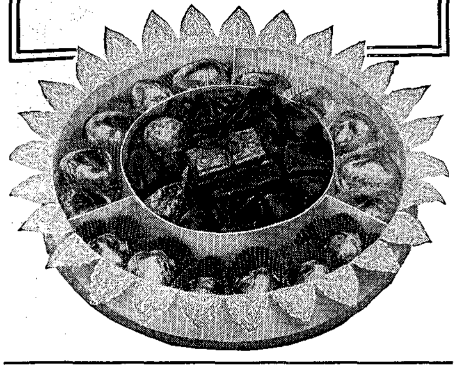

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with which it is impossible to sympathize. I said something guarded about bigotry to a woman I was visiting in County Antrim, the wife of an engineer who has lived many years abroad and is certainly not "narrow" in the ordinary sense. "Bigoted? Of course we are," she replied, "and thank God for it."

So far as they can help, they are ready to take their part, and they will not hear excuse for a man who fails to take his. The Old Testament spirit has entered into them. Even their bigotry has something about it which sets it apart from ordinary religious intolerance. It is like an emotion of Furies or Valkyries—a surging-up of elemental hate.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

On Second Thought.—SHE—"I think handsome men are dreadfully insipid."

HE—"So do—that is I—er—well."—*Cornell Widow.*

Anomalous.—TOMMY—"Pa, what is an anomaly?"

PA—"An anomaly, my son, is a poet with a collar that is too small for his neck."—*Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.*

And Mrs. Grundy?

Solomon Grundy
Hesitated Monday,
One-stept Tuesday,
Tangoed Wednesday,
Lame-ducked Thursday,
Maxixed Friday,
Half-and-halfed Saturday—
And as there was nothing left to learn except La Furlana, which isn't popular yet,
Rested on Sunday—
This is the end
Of Solomon Grundy.

—*New York Tribune.*

Training the Other Woman's Child

They all sat round in friendly chat
Discussing mostly this and that,
And a hat.

Until a neighbor's wayward lad
Was seen to act in ways quite bad;
Oh, 'twas sad!

One thought she knew what must be done
With every child beneath the sun—
She had none.

And ere her yarn had been quite spun
Another's theories were begun—
She had one.

The third was not so sure she knew,
But thus and so she thought she'd do—
She had two.

The next one added, "Let me see;
These things work out so differently."
She had three.

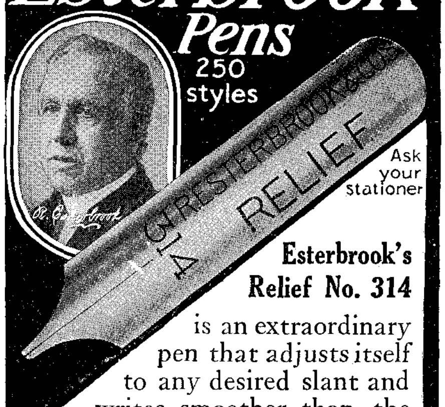
The fifth drew on her wisdom store
And said, "I'd have to think it o'er."
She had four.

And then one sighed, "I don't contrive
Fixt rules for boys, they're too alive."
She had five.

"I know it leaves one in a fix,
This straightening of crooked sticks."
She had six.

And one declared, "There's no rule giv'n,
But do your best and trust to heav'n!"
She had sev'n.

—*Alice Crowell Hoffman, in The Woman's Home Companion.*



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THE IRISH **AGAIN,** are celebrated for their rollicking humor and keen wit. Good stories of them are always welcome. Certainly when one of the cleverest of Irish storytellers brings out a book it can not fail to make a hit. Seumas MacManus is the present day Prince of Irish Storytellers, and his book **"The Red Poocher,"** has been greeted everywhere with such superlatives of praise that it is useless to try to quote them. May as well let every reader invent his own exclamations of delight when he closes the book. It can be had for 75 cents postpaid.

THE IRISH **ONCE MORE,** are lovers through and through. When we want an ideal love story, we pick out a gallant, poetic, passionate Irishman and his blue-eyed colleen, and we are pretty sure to develop a love story fit to set to music or put upon the stage. There are always novelty, humor, tenderness, passion, and sometimes tragedy in them. Anna MacManus, sometimes known as "*Ethna Carbery,*" the wife of Seumas MacManus, was endowed with a rare insight into the character and nature of these people—her people. With the pen of an artist and a great love in her heart, she has written six beautiful, throbbing, magically appealing Irish love stories which now appear in the book **"The Passionate Hearts,"** a treasure for any one. The price is 75 cents postpaid.

THE IRISH **FINALLY,** have a wealth of legend, folk-lore, and mythology. The wonderful doings of their ancient kings and warriors read like fairy tales, and such indeed they are in large part. Magic swords, spears, and armor; the miraculous "quicken-tree," grown from a fairy seed; the fairy fleeces; the wonderful whistler whose flute-like notes charmed his enemies into fateful sleep; the superhuman prowess of the old-time heroes; the devotion of friends and the relentless hate of enemies—all play important parts in the legendary past of this picturesque people. Anna MacManus, author of "*The Passionate Hearts,*" has given us nine stories of Irish adventure, legend, and mythology in her new book **"In the Celtic Past."** The stories glow with warm color and throb with chivalrous action and exciting adventure. The price of **"In the Celtic Past."** is the same as that of "*The Passionate Hearts,*" 75 cents postpaid.

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At Last.—NEWS ITEM—English Society Women Take up Poker.

EDITOR'S NOTE—London Bridge is falling down.—*Pelican.*

Customary Place.—(From the New York *Sun*): "The little girl said she had been whipt as far back as she could remember."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Reassuring.—"Is my wife forward?" asked the passenger on the Limited.

"She wasn't to me, sir," answered the conductor politely.—*Purple Cow.*

Soaked.—FRESHMAN—"Why don't they wear watches with full dress?"

DORMITE—"No one could get them both out at once."—*Columbia Jester.*

Canny Mary.—Will and Mary had been busy courting for over two years, meeting every night in Hope Street, Glasgow. About a fortnight ago, Will, in parting with his beloved, made the usual remark:

"I'll meet ye in Hope Street to-morrow nicht. Mind and be punctual."

"'Deed, aye, Will, lad," replied Meg, with a merry twinkle in her eye. "We hae met noo a lang time in Hope Street, an' I was jist thinkin' that it was high time we were shiftin' oor trystin'-place a street farther along. Whit wad ye say to Union Street?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Had Been Looking.—"Mother," said Bobby, after a full week of obedience, "have I been a good boy lately?"

"Yes, dear," replied his mother, "a very, very good boy."

"And do you trust me?" he continued.

"Why, of course, mother trusts her little boy!" she answered.

But the chastened child was not pacified. "I mean really, really trust me, you know," he explained.

"Yes, I really, really trust you," nodded his mother. "Why do you ask?"

"Just because," said Bobby, diving his hands into his pockets and looking her in the face. "If you trust me like you say you do, why do you go on hiding the jam?"—*Intermountain Catholic.*

She Found It.—She was in the habit of cleaning her front door-step on Saturday nights in order to avoid the necessity of Sunday labor, and was so engaged on one occasion when she was alarmed by the squeaking of a rat. She beat a hasty retreat into the house, but, emboldened by a little family counsel and armed with a brush, she returned to the door-step to slay the rodent.

Several lusty blows in the darkness at the door-step had no effect beyond bringing forth a few more squeaks from the invisible rat. A kindly passer-by offered his aid, on learning the cause of the trouble, but his efforts with the brush were no more effective than the female's. The rat would not be killed, nor would it go away. It would do nothing but squeak, and at last the effort was given up. Next morning the lady's neighbor, addressing her over the back-yard wall, said:

"Mrs. ——, did you find an india-rubber doll in front of your house last night? My children lost one."—*Tit-Bits.*

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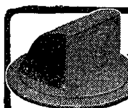

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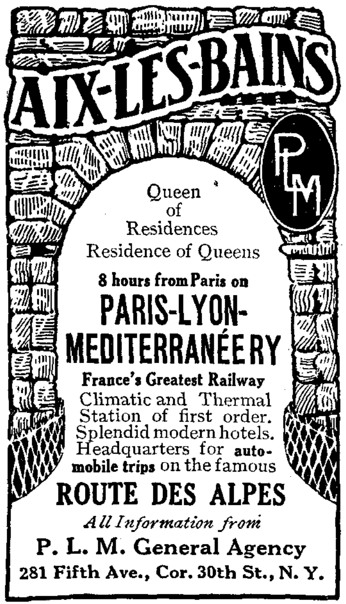

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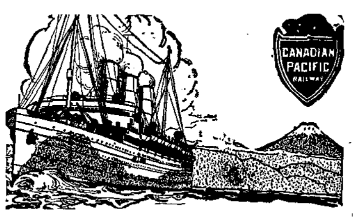

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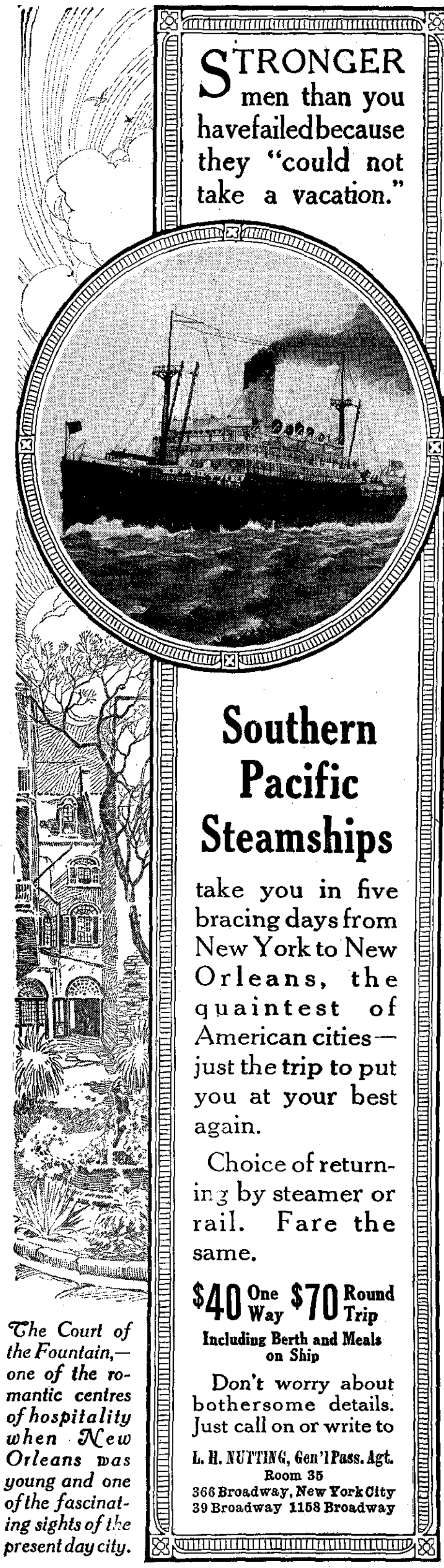
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" All right, boss," said the convict, " go to it. I got twenty years to finish this job."—*F. P. A. in New York Tribune.*

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Unsanctified Vocabulary.—A bird-dealer had in his shop a taciturn parrot. Day after day it sat silent on its perch, indifferent to every question. At last a Cuban lady came into the shop and spoke to it in her native tongue. The parrot brightened up at once, opened its beak, and emitted a jubilant volley of vehement Spanish words. When the parrot finally ceased speaking the lady turned to the owner and, blushing violently, asked:

" Do you understand Spanish? "

" No," he replied.

" Thank heaven ! " she said, and left the shop.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Not Bad.—The pretty pupil-teacher was taking the geography lesson, and was finding the density of one or two of the scholars rather more than she could cope with. She was questioning them on the peculiarities of British seaports, and at last she pointed to Liverpool on the map, and asked:

" Now, boys, why is the river at Liverpool always thick? "

Dead silence. Then suddenly something popped into Willie Smith's mind, and his eyes twinkled.

" Please, miss," he said, " because the quality of the Mersey is not strained."—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 16.—A mansion in Londonderry, Ireland, is burned to the ground by suffragettes.

April 17.—A recreation-pier theater at Great Yarmouth, England, valued at $100,000, is destroyed by militant suffragettes.

April 18.—Suffragettes burn the municipal tea-rooms in Belfast, Ireland.

April 19.—Huerta refuses to salute the flag within the time specified by the United States.

Two men are killed and two are dying as the result of an aeroplane crash at Buc, France.

The Scotch novelist, S. R. Crockett, dies on the Continent.

April 21.—Vera Cruz is captured by United States marines and sailors with a loss of 4 dead and 20 wounded.

The King and Queen of England pay a state visit to Paris.

April 22.—The Mexican rebel leader Carranza warns Secretary Bryan that he will consider the seizure of Vera Cruz as an act of hostility against the Mexican nation, and act accordingly, unless the United States withdraws from Mexico immediately.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 17.—The House votes away its time-honored mileage privilege.

Miss Eleanor Wilson's wedding is announced for May 7.

April 18.—Huerta is ordered to salute the American flag by 6 o'clock of the following evening.

April 19.—The President requests Congress to ratify a resolution giving the Administration full liberty in securing reparation for insults to the American flag by the Federals in Mexico.

April 20.—The House approves the President's action in the Mexican situation by a vote of 337 to 37.

April 22.—The Senate adopts the Wilson Mexico resolution with modifications, after a lengthy debate.

GENERAL

April 16.—The execution of Leo Frank for the murder of an Atlanta girl is stayed by application for a new trial.

William Sulzer brings suit to have the judgment of the court that impeached him set aside.

April 17.—An attempt is made on the life of Mayor Mitchel, of New York, by an aged lunatic, in which Corporation Counsel Polk is wounded.

Oscar Hammerstein is enjoined against producing opera in New York or Boston before April, 1920.

April 18.—A boom is launched at the Indiana State Progressive convention for Mr. Roosevelt as presidential candidate.

April 19.—Leaders of the I. W. W. in New York threaten a general strike on declaration of war with Mexico.

April 20.—Eleven strikers are killed in a violent riot with troops at Trinidad, Colorado.

April 21.—In the battle between Trinidad district miners and Colorado State troops, twenty-five more are killed.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS!

CONCERNING VACATION CHANGE OF ADDRESS

When notifying THE LITERARY DIGEST of a change in address, subscribers should give both the old and the new address. This notice should reach us about two weeks before the change is to take effect.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. W. M.," Troy, Ohio.—"Please give me the meaning or derivation of 'Mona Lisa.'"

The name *Mona* is an abbreviation of *Madonna*, now more commonly abbreviated *Monna*. The word is Italian and means "my lady." *Lisa* was the given name of the lady whose name in full was Lisa di Antonio Maria di Noldo Gherardina. She was the wife of Zanobi del Giocondo.

"J. E. F. C.," Jackson, Mich.—"(1) Will you kindly tell me the correct use of the word 'nice'? Can it properly be used in any other sense than that of 'exact'? (2) Will you also state which of the following sentences is correct, or preferable: 'I would better go,' or 'I had better go.'"

(1) The word "nice" has several meanings beyond that of "exact," as, for instance: (a) Discriminating; acute; discerning. (b) Refined; dainty; modest; scrupulous. (c) Delicately constructed; fragile; tender. (d) Agreeable or pleasing in any way. Consult the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY for further information.

(2) "I had better go" is preferred to "I would better go," but the latter form is frequently used. "Had better," is, however, to be found in all the best writers and has the sanction of long usage.

"B. E. G.," Bismarck, N. D.—"Is there any authority, grammatical or rhetorical, for the use of the verb *is* in the following sentence? 'Technicalities and their strict observance *is* the life of an action.' If the sentence, 'The wages of sin is death,' is correct, can not the verb *is* be used correctly in the sentence above for the purpose of euphony and strength?"

If your sentence were inverted, the lack of euphony of its present form would be removed—"The strict observance of technicalities *is* the life of action." In this form the emphasis is put on "*observance* of technicalities." As you wrote it, the emphasis is on the plural *noun* "technicalities," which, being followed by a verb in the singular, violates the canons of good English. As to the Biblical phrase, "The wages of sin is death," this may be inverted, "Death *is* the wages of sin." On this subject see Vizetelly's "Desk Book of Errors in English," pp. 148, 149.

"S. S.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly inform me as to the grammatical accuracy of the following sentence. Please understand that the name of the sale employed in an advertisement is the 'Peerless Sale,' and a heading embodied within that sale ran thus: 'This is indeed a Peerless Millinery Sale without an equal.' The contention is that I am guilty of redundancy which weakens the sentence. What is your opinion of the criticism?"

If the redundancy is claimed because "indeed" and "without an equal" are used, your critic is in error. As we understand it, the word "indeed" here stands for "in truth," or "in very truth," *to emphasize* what follows. If the contention is based on the use of "Peerless" and "without an equal," your critic is right, for *peerless* means "without equal." But here is where your contention that "Peerless," as used, *is a name*, not an adjective qualifying the sort of sale being conducted, comes in. If "Peerless" is so used, then one may say, "This is, indeed, an unequaled sale of Peerless Millinery," and there is no redundancy. This is the form we would recommend you to use.

"B. R. H.," Pensacola, Fla.—"Please decide if the following sentence is correct: 'That one difference between a man and a mule is that when a mule turns its back on a man, *he* is in the most danger.' The question is, does the *he* refer to the man or mule? It is intended to refer to the man."

The pronoun being of the masculine gender shows that *he* refers to the man and not the mule. The mule is referred to as of the neuter gender by *its*.

"M. L. S.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the word 'acclimate.'"

This word is pronounced a-klai'mit—*a* as in *sofa; ai* as in *aisle; i* as in *habit.*

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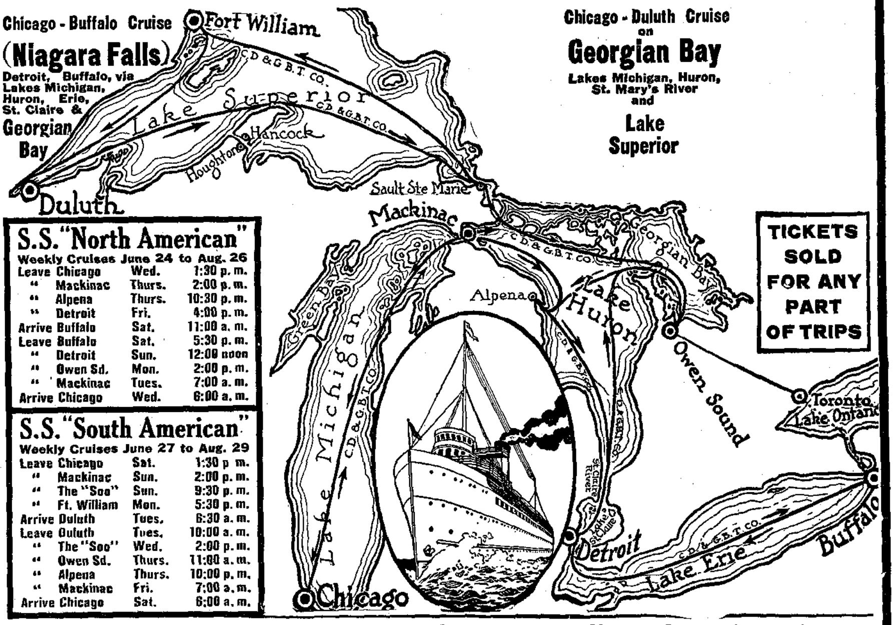

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Leave	Buffalo	Sat.	5:30 p. m.
"	Detroit	Sun.	12:00 noon
"	Owen Sd.	Mon.	2:00 p. m.
"	Mackinac	Tues.	7:00 a. m.
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"	The "Soo"	Sun.	9:30 p. m.
"	Ft. William	Mon.	5:30 p. m.
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Leave	Duluth	Tues.	10:00 a. m.
"	The "Soo"	Wed.	2:00 p. m.
"	Owen Sd.	Thurs.	11:00 a. m.
"	Alpena	Thurs.	10:00 p. m.
"	Mackinac	Fri.	7:00 a. m.
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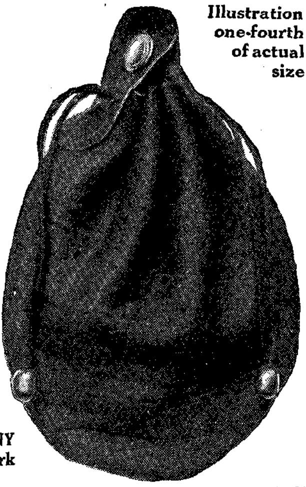

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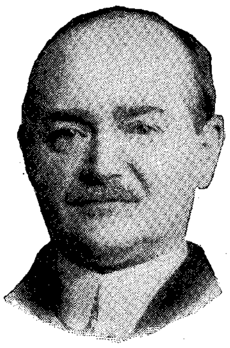

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